

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas

Hartford-New Britain-
Middletown, CT CMSA (Part)

Bristol, CT PMSA

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Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
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Hartford-New Britain-
Middletown, CT CMSA (Part)
Bristol, CT PMSA**

Issued April 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE														
Table number and title			Headnote					Column head						
Heading			Spanner					Boxhead						
Stubhead			Stub					Data field						
Sidehead			Data field					Data field						
28 ALASKA			SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS					Report title						
Page number and State name			Report title					Report title						

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "+" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

BRISTOL, CT PMSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Hartford County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-8, Connecticut; CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA; and CPH-3-172D, New Britain, CT PMSA.

Hartford County—The remainders of census tract 4052, census tract 4053, census tract 4054, and census tract 4205 are shown in the report CPH-3-172D, New Britain, CT PMSA. The remainder of census tract 4621.02 is shown in the report CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA.

Litchfield County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-8, Connecticut; CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA; CPH-3-245C, Danbury, CT PMSA; and CPH-3-332, Waterbury, CT MSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 8—Harwinton town, Litchfield town, Morris town, Torrington city

Area 12—Newington town, Rocky Hill town, Wethersfield town

Area 13—East Hartford town, Manchester town

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
		95A	Boston, MA PMSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
51	Wisconsin			126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
HARTFORD COUNTY, CT	
4060.01 -----	4060 (pt.)
4060.02 -----	4060 (pt.)
4204 -----	4201 (pt.)
4205 -----	4201 (pt.)
	4202 (pt.)
4621.01 -----	4621 (pt.)
4621.02 -----	4621 (pt.)
LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CT	
4253 -----	4251 (pt.)
	4252 (pt.)
4254 -----	4251 (pt.)
	4252 (pt.)
4255 -----	4252 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
HARTFORD COUNTY, CT	
4060 -----	4060.01
	4060.02
4201 -----	4204
	4205 (pt.)
4202 -----	4205 (pt.)
4621 -----	4621.01
	4621.02
LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CT	
4251 -----	4253 (pt.)
	4254 (pt.)
4252 -----	4253 (pt.)
	4254 (pt.)
	4255

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford–New Britain–Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Hortford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
			Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3 704.7	202.1	145.8	68.7	56.3	2.6	3.6	3.5
Square miles	1 430.4	78.0	56.3	26.5	21.7	1.0	1.4	1.3
AGE								
All persons	1 085 837	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469
Under 5 years	74 991	5 692	4 844	4 280	848	206	296	363
5 to 9 years	69 165	5 131	4 286	3 728	845	205	267	357
10 to 14 years	63 859	4 661	3 908	3 367	753	161	255	345
15 to 19 years	69 421	4 923	4 114	3 596	809	139	267	402
20 to 24 years	82 396	5 867	5 098	4 737	769	254	337	393
25 to 34 years	197 511	15 627	13 470	12 420	2 157	672	871	1 224
35 to 44 years	171 050	12 438	10 419	8 854	2 019	467	700	1 015
45 to 54 years	116 370	8 036	6 864	5 956	1 172	294	461	596
55 to 64 years	96 481	6 863	5 960	5 456	903	288	496	625
65 to 74 years	83 366	6 117	5 156	4 852	961	249	475	700
75 to 84 years	45 957	3 222	2 765	2 627	457	173	248	369
85 years and over	15 270	911	782	767	129	39	84	80
3 and 4 years	29 693	2 237	1 889	1 650	348	91	121	149
16 years and over	864 884	63 091	53 869	48 619	9 222	2 551	3 889	5 332
18 years and over	838 512	61 177	52 268	47 239	8 909	2 494	3 792	5 149
21 years and over	792 008	58 044	49 638	44 876	8 406	2 396	3 613	4 939
60 years and over	193 198	13 716	11 686	11 013	2 030	620	1 068	1 483
62 years and over	173 564	12 293	10 447	9 872	1 846	546	968	1 350
Median	34.3	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.8	33.8	36.0	36.4
Female								
Under 5 years	559 715	40 703	34 812	31 263	5 891	1 653	2 441	3 448
5 to 9 years	36 781	2 787	2 378	2 106	409	108	152	176
10 to 14 years	33 616	2 524	2 139	1 841	385	92	119	195
15 to 19 years	31 329	2 251	1 898	1 628	353	91	119	156
20 to 24 years	34 013	2 429	2 015	1 770	414	72	133	205
25 to 34 years	41 121	2 965	2 607	2 419	358	132	175	201
35 to 44 years	98 949	7 743	6 665	6 108	1 078	331	426	604
45 to 54 years	87 110	6 261	5 277	4 486	984	235	350	540
55 to 64 years	59 320	4 024	3 463	3 035	561	150	238	296
65 to 74 years	50 404	3 586	3 103	2 866	483	161	259	341
75 to 84 years	46 773	3 440	2 935	2 769	505	149	279	420
85 years and over	29 013	2 040	1 759	1 672	281	107	131	257
Median	35.4	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	35.0	37.3	38.4
Male								
Under 5 years	526 122	38 785	32 854	29 377	5 931	1 494	2 316	3 021
Median age	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.5	33.1	33.1	34.8	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 085 837	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469
In households	1 054 567	78 862	67 099	60 073	11 763	3 147	4 639	6 358
Householder	411 539	30 595	26 266	23 956	4 329	1 293	1 882	2 639
Family householder	286 802	21 982	18 696	16 693	3 286	861	1 330	1 799
Nonfamily householder	124 737	8 613	7 570	7 263	1 043	432	552	840
Living alone	99 998	7 059	6 188	5 956	871	335	454	760
Spouse	225 090	17 919	15 175	13 392	2 744	671	1 075	1 488
Child	326 886	24 641	20 733	18 165	3 908	890	1 337	1 854
Other relatives	43 443	2 805	2 381	2 179	424	128	177	198
Nonrelatives	47 609	2 902	2 544	2 381	358	165	168	179
Institutionalized persons	18 380	592	533	533	59	—	118	111
Other persons in group quarters	12 890	34	34	34	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.58	2.55	2.51	2.72	2.43	2.46	2.41
Persons per family	3.08	3.06	3.05	3.02	3.15	2.96	2.95	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	144 593	10 250	8 703	8 246	1 547	461	807	1 149
In households	133 863	9 780	8 285	7 828	1 495	461	702	1 115
Householder	88 942	6 529	5 525	5 251	1 004	307	454	792
Nonfamily householder	40 822	2 990	2 564	2 479	426	141	181	242
Living alone	39 311	2 899	2 484	2 402	415	135	169	434
Spouse	31 961	2 315	1 961	1 845	354	109	188	252
Other relatives	11 159	808	686	627	122	38	50	61
Nonrelatives	1 801	128	113	105	15	7	10	10
Institutionalized persons	10 285	457	405	405	52	—	105	34
Other persons in group quarters	445	13	13	13	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	286 802	21 982	18 696	16 693	3 286	861	1 330	1 799
With own children under 18 years	128 166	9 927	8 397	7 351	1 530	354	529	741
Number of own children under 18 years	229 302	17 315	14 571	12 649	2 744	621	906	1 253
Married-couple families	225 090	17 919	15 175	13 392	2 744	671	1 075	1 488
With own children under 18 years	97 316	8 050	6 740	5 790	1 310	275	433	613
Number of own children under 18 years	175 898	14 380	11 977	10 197	2 403	508	762	1 061
Female householder, no husband present	48 421	3 005	2 625	2 466	380	137	179	236
With own children under 18 years	26 339	1 531	1 378	1 300	153	65	72	108
Number of own children under 18 years	46 551	2 441	2 205	2 089	236	94	113	163
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	419 833	30 863	26 231	23 577	4 632	1 213	1 888	2 483
Never married	138 009	9 068	7 786	7 119	1 282	357	530	666
Now married, except separated	235 995	18 574	15 725	13 903	2 849	702	1 130	1 557
Separated	6 158	317	272	259	45	15	14	30
Widowed	10 970	763	625	596	138	30	68	73
Divorced	28 701	2 141	1 823	1 700	318	109	146	157
Females 15 years and over	457 989	33 141	28 397	25 688	4 744	1 362	2 051	2 921
Never married	120 654	7 414	6 438	5 904	976	331	424	590
Now married, except separated	234 461	18 530	15 697	13 872	2 833	696	1 129	1 547
Separated	9 519	464	422	399	42	15	27	38
Widowed	51 927	3 694	3 174	3 023	520	174	277	466
Divorced	41 428	3 039	2 666	2 490	373	146	194	280

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	8.3	8.5	7.6	3.6	15.7	5.3	4.3	3.9
Square miles	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.4	6.1	2.0	1.7	1.5
AGE								
All persons	7 452	5 333	6 757	2 286	6 913	4 259	4 700	5 141
Under 5 years	501	419	513	160	566	281	402	314
5 to 9 years	456	345	438	108	495	245	347	297
10 to 14 years	366	332	389	108	408	268	325	271
15 to 19 years	373	339	417	97	419	301	326	340
20 to 24 years	677	393	539	187	522	288	372	377
25 to 34 years	1 849	1 225	1 478	489	1 358	752	854	859
35 to 44 years	1 128	769	914	258	1 157	704	563	811
45 to 54 years	659	487	635	173	722	466	468	753
55 to 64 years	693	463	490	185	585	405	435	545
65 to 74 years	519	375	565	265	420	332	350	326
75 to 84 years	196	133	299	190	215	174	216	189
85 years and over	35	53	80	66	46	43	42	59
3 and 4 years	197	153	194	68	227	107	145	123
16 years and over	6 069	4 174	5 337	1 891	5 360	3 407	3 568	4 202
18 years and over	5 904	4 068	5 188	1 855	5 213	3 282	3 437	4 071
21 years and over	5 659	3 843	4 900	1 785	4 942	3 109	3 227	3 847
60 years and over	1 097	790	1 188	617	968	758	831	818
62 years and over	957	687	1 093	583	851	670	739	697
Median	31.9	31.5	32.3	34.9	32.9	34.9	31.4	36.2
Female	3 730	2 784	3 420	1 229	3 462	2 191	2 552	2 582
Under 5 years	248	209	234	75	272	155	204	144
5 to 9 years	220	180	226	56	247	119	172	137
10 to 14 years	159	183	171	46	184	154	164	131
15 to 19 years	195	166	197	41	205	128	165	166
20 to 24 years	355	206	284	103	269	138	201	162
25 to 34 years	874	631	733	230	669	387	444	422
35 to 44 years	573	395	450	125	580	355	308	410
45 to 54 years	322	256	314	93	363	226	268	388
55 to 64 years	367	243	256	109	297	209	231	277
65 to 74 years	282	200	316	164	227	183	203	176
75 to 84 years	112	79	188	133	119	108	158	121
85 years and over	23	36	51	54	30	29	34	48
3 and 4 years	98	78	87	33	112	49	71	60
16 years and over	3 079	2 181	2 750	1 044	2 712	1 743	1 979	2 145
18 years and over	2 987	2 129	2 672	1 026	2 649	1 680	1 911	2 081
21 years and over	2 852	2 018	2 537	1 000	2 510	1 604	1 809	1 973
60 years and over	587	435	689	408	524	427	513	463
62 years and over	517	374	640	387	464	379	469	408
Median	32.5	32.0	33.1	39.6	33.3	35.4	33.1	37.7
Male	3 722	2 549	3 337	1 057	3 451	2 068	2 148	2 559
Median age	31.5	31.0	31.4	32.0	32.5	34.5	29.8	34.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	7 452	5 333	6 757	2 286	6 913	4 259	4 700	5 141
In households	7 452	5 333	6 743	2 272	6 913	4 259	4 686	5 052
Householder	3 172	2 039	2 606	1 063	2 558	1 529	1 747	1 864
Family householder	2 059	1 518	1 895	582	1 961	1 240	1 281	1 451
Nonfamily householder	1 113	521	711	481	597	289	466	413
Living alone	884	405	564	428	482	228	404	326
Spouse	1 690	1 162	1 450	437	1 699	1 077	909	1 288
Child	1 998	1 712	2 113	581	2 239	1 391	1 672	1 590
Other relatives	236	196	266	97	212	165	193	178
Nonrelatives	356	224	308	94	205	97	165	132
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	89
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.35	2.62	2.59	2.14	2.70	2.79	2.68	2.71
Persons per family	2.91	3.02	3.02	2.92	3.12	3.12	3.17	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	750	561	944	521	681	549	608	574
In households	750	561	944	508	681	549	597	505
Householder	485	367	593	395	422	334	434	319
Nonfamily householder	189	144	225	254	149	119	249	137
Living alone	183	138	213	252	145	114	244	135
Spouse	207	136	238	81	177	145	117	128
Other relatives	49	48	98	24	77	61	38	57
Nonrelatives	9	10	15	8	5	9	8	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	69
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 059	1 518	1 895	582	1 961	1 240	1 281	1 451
With own children under 18 years	870	699	861	231	935	532	656	599
Number of own children under 18 years	1 465	1 181	1 473	400	1 634	929	1 187	1 017
Married-couple families	1 690	1 162	1 450	437	1 699	1 077	909	1 288
With own children under 18 years	708	514	636	172	831	475	406	538
Number of own children under 18 years	1 233	879	1 115	310	1 492	842	724	931
Female householder, no husband present	253	286	335	110	197	119	300	117
With own children under 18 years	135	167	186	49	86	42	214	49
Number of own children under 18 years	194	278	303	78	118	68	404	73
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3 026	2 025	2 628	858	2 685	1 702	1 614	2 089
Never married	916	631	830	276	722	463	523	601
Now married, except separated	1 737	1 197	1 515	457	1 744	1 110	936	1 334
Separated	35	21	26	17	17	7	16	15
Widowed	65	49	63	30	46	30	44	39
Divorced	273	127	194	78	156	92	95	100
Females 15 years and over	3 103	2 212	2 789	1 052	2 759	1 763	2 012	2 170
Never married	746	540	676	243	561	369	524	447
Now married, except separated	1 737	1 206	1 500	451	1 740	1 114	942	1 321
Separated	40	42	44	23	31	16	63	25
Widowed	240	186	294	221	209	161	259	214
Divorced	340	238	275	114	218	103	224	163

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	1.8	—	77.2	—	18.1	33.6	4.6
Square miles	.7	—	29.8	—	7.0	13.0	1.8
AGE							
All persons	3 426	—	7 026	—	3 863	4 587	3 372
Under 5 years	259	—	564	—	271	351	226
5 to 9 years	168	—	558	—	269	378	198
10 to 14 years	139	—	541	—	248	319	186
15 to 19 years	176	—	518	—	247	336	226
20 to 24 years	398	—	361	—	250	270	249
25 to 34 years	789	—	1 050	—	678	857	622
35 to 44 years	368	—	1 565	—	711	820	488
45 to 54 years	242	—	908	—	402	474	296
55 to 64 years	246	—	504	—	307	300	296
65 to 74 years	276	—	304	—	321	282	358
75 to 84 years	225	—	138	—	136	141	180
85 years and over	140	—	15	—	23	59	47
3 and 4 years	75	—	239	—	113	152	83
16 years and over	2 839	—	5 250	—	3 027	3 469	2 726
18 years and over	2 786	—	5 029	—	2 929	3 342	2 638
21 years and over	2 616	—	4 762	—	2 776	3 144	2 486
60 years and over	775	—	673	—	633	643	754
62 years and over	731	—	575	—	576	576	694
Median	31.8	—	34.5	—	34.6	32.7	34.6
Female							
Under 5 years	1 771	—	3 549	—	1 953	2 238	1 700
5 to 9 years	129	—	272	—	129	170	110
10 to 14 years	78	—	298	—	145	164	76
15 to 19 years	70	—	270	—	120	134	99
20 to 24 years	97	—	245	—	122	178	114
25 to 34 years	193	—	188	—	124	114	120
35 to 44 years	357	—	557	—	346	432	300
45 to 54 years	165	—	791	—	344	403	237
55 to 64 years	121	—	428	—	204	225	132
65 to 74 years	116	—	237	—	159	150	174
75 to 84 years	170	—	166	—	170	149	186
85 years and over	159	—	87	—	80	82	119
3 and 4 years	43	—	116	—	50	71	33
16 years and over	1 480	—	2 652	—	1 532	1 733	1 398
18 years and over	1 450	—	2 547	—	1 487	1 666	1 349
21 years and over	1 360	—	2 426	—	1 407	1 561	1 276
60 years and over	507	—	369	—	343	343	435
62 years and over	483	—	325	—	313	309	406
Median	33.4	—	34.5	—	34.8	33.4	36.0
Male							
Median age	30.4	—	34.6	—	34.4	32.0	33.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 426	—	7 026	—	3 863	4 587	3 372
In households	3 219	—	7 026	—	3 863	4 528	3 372
Householder	1 564	—	2 310	—	1 406	1 553	1 370
Family householder	716	—	2 003	—	1 110	1 236	940
Nonfamily householder	848	—	307	—	296	317	430
Living alone	686	—	232	—	240	254	377
Spouse	446	—	1 783	—	945	1 054	745
Child	788	—	2 568	—	1 283	1 619	1 006
Other relatives	133	—	202	—	121	155	148
Nonrelatives	288	—	163	—	108	147	103
Institutionalized persons	201	—	—	—	—	59	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.06	—	3.04	—	2.75	2.92	2.46
Persons per family	2.91	—	3.27	—	3.12	3.29	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	641	—	457	—	480	482	585
In households	455	—	457	—	480	430	585
Householder	351	—	274	—	304	286	414
Nonfamily householder	247	—	85	—	103	130	193
Living alone	240	—	82	—	99	126	190
Spouse	67	—	116	—	126	101	127
Other relatives	26	—	59	—	43	39	40
Nonrelatives	11	—	8	—	7	4	4
Institutionalized persons	186	—	—	—	—	52	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	716	—	2 003	—	1 110	1 236	940
With own children under 18 years	344	—	1 046	—	498	643	389
Number of own children under 18 years	583	—	1 922	—	899	1 164	681
Married-couple families	446	—	1 783	—	945	1 054	745
With own children under 18 years	189	—	950	—	433	565	312
Number of own children under 18 years	340	—	1 780	—	798	1 042	563
Female householder, no husband present	197	—	159	—	111	125	144
With own children under 18 years	127	—	78	—	45	46	62
Number of own children under 18 years	203	—	116	—	73	67	96
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 366	—	2 654	—	1 516	1 769	1 347
Never married	604	—	667	—	400	476	406
Now married, except separated	484	—	1 822	—	980	1 099	770
Separated	46	—	13	—	18	10	17
Widowed	59	—	29	—	42	54	42
Divorced	173	—	123	—	76	130	112
Females 15 years and over	1 494	—	2 709	—	1 559	1 770	1 415
Never married	453	—	534	—	321	355	300
Now married, except separated	489	—	1 825	—	967	1 093	773
Separated	35	—	23	—	12	12	18
Widowed	322	—	151	—	142	169	209
Divorced	195	—	176	—	117	141	115

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hart-ford County
			Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
AGE					
All persons -----	933 568	76 875	65 179	58 242	4 272
Under 5 years -----	59 603	5 408	4 577	4 023	344
5 to 9 years -----	55 036	4 913	4 080	3 525	297
10 to 14 years -----	50 529	4 431	3 684	3 152	274
15 to 19 years -----	55 793	4 696	3 892	3 383	275
20 to 24 years -----	67 221	5 625	4 864	4 508	329
25 to 34 years -----	167 055	15 069	12 943	11 909	791
35 to 44 years -----	149 166	12 046	10 050	8 504	519
45 to 54 years -----	103 242	7 799	6 640	5 744	430
55 to 64 years -----	88 636	6 752	5 852	5 352	421
65 to 74 years -----	78 581	6 035	5 080	4 777	340
75 to 84 years -----	43 964	3 197	2 741	2 604	211
85 years and over -----	14 742	904	776	761	41
3 and 4 years -----	23 533	2 118	1 776	1 539	121
16 years and aver -----	758 109	61 252	52 119	46 935	3 307
18 years and over -----	736 863	59 429	50 608	45 642	3 199
21 years and over -----	699 295	56 430	48 110	43 403	3 016
60 years and over -----	182 314	13 550	11 530	10 859	804
62 years and aver -----	164 275	12 144	10 307	9 734	716
Median -----	35.7	33.9	33.9	33.8	32.5
Female -----	480 922	39 409	33 581	30 071	2 325
Under 5 years -----	29 155	2 642	2 242	1 974	175
5 to 9 years -----	26 703	2 419	2 040	1 742	149
10 to 14 years -----	24 747	2 143	1 791	1 524	137
15 to 19 years -----	27 252	2 307	1 896	1 655	137
20 to 24 years -----	33 400	2 850	2 494	2 308	180
25 to 34 years -----	83 165	7 485	6 425	5 876	409
35 to 44 years -----	75 362	6 059	5 086	4 305	281
45 to 54 years -----	52 306	3 916	3 362	2 938	248
55 to 64 years -----	46 147	3 522	3 041	2 806	225
65 to 74 years -----	44 029	3 393	2 891	2 726	197
75 to 84 years -----	27 742	2 025	1 745	1 659	153
85 years and aver -----	10 914	648	568	558	34
3 and 4 years -----	11 423	1 021	871	756	61
16 years and over -----	395 394	31 776	27 159	24 538	1 835
18 years and aver -----	384 938	30 862	26 406	23 889	1 779
21 years and over -----	366 429	29 369	25 169	22 769	1 691
60 years and over -----	106 291	7 830	6 715	6 348	497
62 years and over -----	96 837	7 102	6 079	5 756	454
Median -----	37.0	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.3
Male -----	452 646	37 466	31 598	28 171	1 947
Medion oge -----	34.5	33.0	33.0	32.8	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	933 568	76 875	65 179	58 242	4 272
In households -----	907 781	76 283	64 646	57 709	4 258
Householder -----	363 038	29 765	25 478	23 192	1 632
Family householder -----	251 511	21 352	18 099	16 115	1 174
Nonfamily householder -----	111 527	8 413	7 379	7 077	458
Living alone -----	89 445	6 909	6 042	5 813	398
Spouse -----	208 380	17 543	14 822	13 057	863
Child -----	267 903	23 634	19 763	17 229	1 450
Other relatives -----	30 285	2 597	2 186	1 991	161
Nonrelatives -----	38 175	2 744	2 397	2 240	152
Institutionalized persons -----	15 179	560	501	501	14
Other persons in group quarters -----	10 608	32	32	32	--
Persons per household -----	2.51	2.57	2.54	2.49	2.63
Persons per family -----	3.02	3.05	3.04	3.01	3.13
Persons 65 years and over -----	137 287	10 136	8 597	8 142	592
In households -----	126 965	9 672	8 185	7 730	581
Householder -----	84 442	6 466	5 467	5 195	424
Nonfamily householder -----	38 599	2 964	2 541	2 458	246
Living alone -----	37 217	2 874	2 461	2 381	241
Spouse -----	30 926	2 296	1 943	1 827	115
Other relatives -----	10 006	787	666	607	35
Nonrelatives -----	1 591	123	109	101	7
Institutionalized persons -----	9 892	451	399	399	11
Other persons in group quarters -----	430	13	13	13	--
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	251 511	21 352	18 099	16 115	1 174
With own children under 18 years -----	105 934	9 530	8 019	6 984	575
Number of own children under 18 years -----	185 825	16 538	13 826	11 925	1 010
Married-couple families -----	208 393	17 513	14 793	13 028	860
With own children under 18 years -----	87 606	7 794	6 500	5 560	369
Number of own children under 18 years -----	157 240	13 916	11 540	9 780	657
Female householder, no husband present -----	32 612	2 829	2 455	2 297	248
With own children under 18 years -----	15 083	1 409	1 259	1 182	174
Number of own children under 18 years -----	23 840	2 157	1 926	1 811	297
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	368 083	29 918	25 330	22 711	1 493
Never married -----	112 578	8 692	7 421	6 765	466
Now married, except separotod -----	216 565	18 110	15 288	13 487	881
Separated -----	4 113	293	249	236	13
Widowed -----	10 008	752	615	586	43
Divarced -----	24 819	2 071	1 757	1 637	90
Females 15 years and over -----	400 317	32 205	27 508	24 831	1 864
Never married -----	96 133	7 108	6 141	5 615	460
Now married, except separotod -----	215 764	18 124	15 315	13 511	895
Separated -----	5 426	408	368	345	51
Widowed -----	48 036	3 637	3 121	2 972	252
Divorced -----	34 958	2 928	2 563	2 388	202

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)	
			Total	Bristol city
AGE				
All persons	94 925	1 347	1 303	1 263
Under 5 years	8 672	148	143	139
5 to 9 years	8 039	121	115	115
10 to 14 years	7 675	115	113	108
15 to 19 years	8 013	125	124	118
20 to 24 years	9 128	122	121	119
25 to 34 years	19 052	273	263	254
35 to 44 years	14 160	203	196	186
45 to 54 years	8 821	124	120	116
55 to 64 years	5 709	58	55	55
65 to 74 years	3 670	37	34	34
75 to 84 years	1 559	15	14	14
85 years and over	427	6	5	5
3 and 4 years	3 430	56	55	55
16 years and over	68 995	939	909	879
18 years and over	66 012	892	862	833
21 years and over	60 726	813	783	760
60 years and over	8 349	89	82	82
62 years and over	7 189	82	76	76
Median	27.9	26.4	26.3	26.3
Female	49 249	684	658	643
Under 5 years	4 255	81	78	77
5 to 9 years	3 882	61	59	59
10 to 14 years	3 799	55	54	53
15 to 19 years	3 951	65	64	62
20 to 24 years	4 618	64	63	61
25 to 34 years	9 826	128	122	119
35 to 44 years	7 595	106	102	97
45 to 54 years	4 798	59	56	55
55 to 64 years	3 093	34	32	32
65 to 74 years	2 120	17	15	15
75 to 84 years	1 004	10	9	9
85 years and over	308	4	4	4
3 and 4 years	1 726	32	31	31
16 years and over	36 572	474	455	443
18 years and over	35 091	451	432	420
21 years and over	32 452	409	390	381
60 years and over	4 879	48	43	43
62 years and over	4 242	43	39	39
Median	29.0	26.1	25.8	25.8
Male	45 676	663	645	620
Median age	26.8	26.9	26.8	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	94 925	1 347	1 303	1 263
In households	90 609	1 317	1 273	1 233
Householder	32 292	443	427	419
Family householder	22 359	325	315	308
Nonfamily householder	9 933	118	112	111
Living alone	8 180	86	84	84
Spouse	9 893	156	152	144
Child	34 815	524	513	499
Other relatives	8 154	107	103	97
Nonrelatives	5 455	87	78	74
Institutionalized persons	2 847	28	28	28
Other persons in group quarters	1 469	2	2	2
Persons per household	2.79	2.90	2.91	2.90
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.38	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	5 656	58	53	53
In households	5 280	52	47	47
Householder	3 682	37	34	34
Nonfamily householder	1 873	15	13	13
Living alone	1 759	14	13	13
Spouse	831	10	9	9
Other relatives	610	3	3	3
Nonrelatives	157	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	364	6	6	6
Other persons in group quarters	12	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	22 359	325	315	308
With own children under 18 years	13 068	197	193	190
Number of own children under 18 years	24 018	388	379	373
Married-couple families	10 221	186	180	173
With own children under 18 years	5 386	110	107	104
Number of own children under 18 years	9 859	186	181	175
Female householder, no husband present	10 411	113	109	109
With own children under 18 years	6 935	75	74	74
Number of own children under 18 years	13 024	185	181	181
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	33 226	476	465	447
Never married	16 540	207	205	197
Now married, except separated	11 744	208	203	195
Separated	1 374	13	12	12
Widowed	760	7	6	6
Divorced	2 808	41	39	37
Females 15 years and over	37 313	487	467	454
Never married	16 292	188	183	178
Now married, except separated	10 931	167	162	154
Separated	2 497	33	31	31
Widowed	2 961	30	26	26
Divorced	4 632	69	65	65

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
AGE	
All persons	1 826
Under 5 years	119
5 to 9 years	114
10 to 14 years	131
15 to 19 years	133
20 to 24 years	162
25 to 34 years	374
35 to 44 years	314
45 to 54 years	209
55 to 64 years	141
65 to 74 years	85
75 to 84 years	33
85 years and over	11
3 and 4 years	43
16 years and over	1 428
18 years and over	1 380
21 years and over	1 297
60 years and over	188
62 years and over	159
Median	32.1
Female	892
Under 5 years	61
5 to 9 years	50
10 to 14 years	64
15 to 19 years	61
20 to 24 years	73
25 to 34 years	178
35 to 44 years	146
45 to 54 years	97
55 to 64 years	77
65 to 74 years	54
75 to 84 years	21
85 years and over	10
3 and 4 years	19
16 years and over	698
18 years and over	678
21 years and over	640
60 years and over	117
62 years and over	100
Median	33.0
Male	934
Median age	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	1 826
In households	1 773
Householder	706
Family householder	465
Nonfamily householder	241
Living alone	184
Spouse	263
Child	557
Other relatives	91
Nonrelatives	156
Institutionalized persons	33
Other persons in group quarters	20
Persons per household	2.64
Persons per family	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	129
In households	129
Householder	87
Nonfamily householder	40
Living alone	38
Spouse	21
Other relatives	14
Nonrelatives	7
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	465
With own children under 18 years	242
Number of own children under 18 years	390
Married-couple families	286
With own children under 18 years	141
Number of own children under 18 years	227
Female householder, no husband present	136
With own children under 18 years	80
Number of own children under 18 years	137
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	745
Never married	278
Now married, except separated	320
Separated	29
Widowed	14
Divorced	104
Females 15 years and over	717
Never married	227
Now married, except separated	272
Separated	38
Widowed	73
Divorced	107

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA		Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
					Total	Bristol city
AGE						
All persons	15 845	544	497	465		
Under 5 years	1 498	70	61	55		
5 to 9 years	1 306	35	34	31		
10 to 14 years	1 163	40	36	34		
15 to 19 years	1 379	30	29	28		
20 to 24 years	1 637	46	42	40		
25 to 34 years	3 443	129	113	106		
35 to 44 years	2 659	94	83	80		
45 to 54 years	1 500	54	53	48		
55 to 64 years	699	20	20	18		
65 to 74 years	386	18	18	17		
75 to 84 years	139	7	7	7		
85 years and over	36	1	1	1		
3 and 4 years	624	33	30	28		
16 years and over	11 623	392	359	338		
18 years and over	11 082	381	348	328		
21 years and over	10 172	362	330	311		
60 years and over	856	32	32	31		
62 years and over	702	28	28	27		
Median	27.7	28.8	29.0	29.2		
Female	7 870	262	242	229		
Under 5 years	765	33	30	27		
5 to 9 years	668	15	14	14		
10 to 14 years	580	16	16	16		
15 to 19 years	677	17	16	16		
20 to 24 years	777	22	21	21		
25 to 34 years	1 632	65	56	51		
35 to 44 years	1 390	45	40	39		
45 to 54 years	713	23	23	21		
55 to 64 years	369	12	12	11		
65 to 74 years	203	10	10	9		
75 to 84 years	74	3	3	3		
85 years and over	22	1	1	1		
3 and 4 years	316	15	14	13		
16 years and over	5 735	193	177	167		
18 years and over	5 468	185	169	159		
21 years and over	5 026	181	166	156		
60 years and over	463	18	18	17		
62 years and over	378	16	16	15		
Median	27.8	28.9	28.9	28.7		
Male	7 975	282	255	236		
Median age	27.6	28.7	29.2	29.6		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	15 845	544	497	465		
In households	15 415	543	496	464		
Householder	4 262	162	149	140		
Family householder	3 331	132	120	113		
Nonfamily householder	931	30	29	27		
Living alone	631	24	23	21		
Spouse	3 093	119	106	100		
Child	5 516	188	175	159		
Other relatives	1 566	53	47	46		
Nonrelatives	978	21	19	19		
Institutionalized persons	43	1	1	1		
Other persons in group quarters	387	—	—	—		
Persons per household	3.38	3.23	3.20	3.16		
Persons per family	3.81	3.64	3.63	3.56		
Persons 65 years and over	561	26	26	25		
In households	540	26	26	25		
Householder	166	9	9	8		
Nonfamily householder	62	3	3	2		
Living alone	59	3	3	2		
Spouse	61	4	4	4		
Other relatives	296	11	11	11		
Nonrelatives	17	2	2	2		
Institutionalized persons	21	—	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	3 331	132	120	113		
With own children under 18 years	2 178	83	74	68		
Number of own children under 18 years	4 424	156	143	131		
Married-couple families	2 756	116	105	98		
With own children under 18 years	1 933	78	69	63		
Number of own children under 18 years	3 978	149	136	124		
Female householder, no husband present	320	7	7	7		
With own children under 18 years	187	5	5	5		
Number of own children under 18 years	340	6	6	6		
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	6 021	201	184	173		
Never married	2 402	57	54	52		
Now married, except separated	3 340	139	126	117		
Separated	56	—	—	—		
Widowed	72	2	2	2		
Divorced	151	3	2	2		
Females 15 years and over	5 857	198	182	172		
Never married	1 697	38	37	36		
Now married, except separated	3 523	133	119	111		
Separated	97	5	5	5		
Widowed	297	11	11	10		
Divorced	243	11	10	10		

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Bristol, CT CMSA		Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
AGE					
All persons	75 627	1 819	1 708	1 652	449
Under 5 years	9 070	211	205	203	78
5 to 9 years	8 252	155	147	144	52
10 to 14 years	7 784	198	187	173	68
15 to 19 years	7 189	176	164	158	41
20 to 24 years	7 882	176	167	164	48
25 to 34 years	14 545	361	337	328	60
35 to 44 years	9 593	247	228	216	45
45 to 54 years	5 380	152	142	140	34
55 to 64 years	3 105	75	69	66	17
65 to 74 years	1 781	46	45	44	5
75 to 84 years	830	19	17	16	1
85 years and over	216	3	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	3 647	79	78	78	32
16 years and over	49 094	1 219	1 136	1 102	240
18 years and over	46 346	1 152	1 074	1 042	221
21 years and over	41 702	1 053	980	950	205
60 years and over	4 137	104	95	92	16
62 years and over	3 544	88	80	77	9
Median	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.5	17.7
Female					
Under 5 years	38 974	918	861	822	237
5 to 9 years	4 513	105	100	100	40
10 to 14 years	4 097	75	68	66	19
15 to 19 years	3 872	104	98	88	37
20 to 24 years	3 503	88	82	77	23
25 to 34 years	4 022	81	79	77	27
35 to 44 years	7 664	175	164	156	37
45 to 54 years	5 103	132	125	117	25
55 to 64 years	2 864	81	75	74	20
65 to 74 years	1 660	31	28	26	4
75 to 84 years	1 006	32	32	32	4
85 years and over	519	12	10	9	1
3 and 4 years	1 151	2	—	—	—
16 years and over	1 816	38	37	37	16
18 years and over	25 843	617	580	555	135
21 years and over	24 477	581	547	524	125
60 years and over	22 183	535	503	482	117
62 years and over	2 385	57	52	50	6
Median	2 073	52	48	46	5
Male					
Under 5 years	36 653	901	847	830	212
Median age	22.6	24.3	23.9	23.9	15.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	75 627	1 819	1 708	1 652	449
In households	73 202	1 798	1 687	1 631	449
Householder	21 995	539	508	495	115
Family householder	17 332	425	402	390	109
Nonfamily householder	4 663	114	106	105	6
Living alone	3 499	84	76	76	5
Spouse	8 095	250	234	222	38
Child	32 201	776	729	704	241
Other relatives	5 837	119	106	103	32
Nonrelatives	5 074	114	110	107	23
Institutionalized persons	1 618	19	19	19	—
Other persons in group quarters	807	2	2	2	—
Persons per household	3.24	3.05	3.06	3.03	3.76
Persons per family	3.57	3.40	3.39	3.37	3.72
Persons 65 years and over					
In households	2 827	68	62	60	6
Householder	2 667	68	62	60	6
Nonfamily householder	1 646	39	35	35	6
Living alone	772	19	17	17	1
Spouse	733	18	16	16	1
Other relatives	439	13	13	13	—
Nonrelatives	511	14	12	10	—
Institutionalized persons	71	2	2	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	154	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	17 332	425	402	390	109
With own children under 18 years	12 056	280	266	257	90
Number of own children under 18 years	26 061	627	597	574	216
Married-couple families	7 905	254	236	227	42
With own children under 18 years	4 790	154	143	136	31
Number of own children under 18 years	9 851	319	294	275	61
Female householder, no husband present	8 031	141	137	134	60
With own children under 18 years	6 487	107	104	102	52
Number of own children under 18 years	14 733	271	266	262	136
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	24 029	621	574	564	110
Never married	11 849	269	245	243	55
Now married, except separated	9 124	276	258	251	44
Separated	1 044	19	19	19	3
Widowed	284	4	4	4	—
Divorced	1 728	53	48	47	8
Females 15 years and over	26 492	634	595	568	141
Never married	10 764	217	205	199	72
Now married, except separated	9 047	272	254	237	38
Separated	2 427	43	42	41	14
Widowed	1 365	32	28	27	4
Divorced	2 889	70	66	64	13

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
AGE					
All persons	902 609	75 720	64 118	57 225	3 975
Under 5 years	56 260	5 266	4 440	3 887	291
5 to 9 years	52 049	4 812	3 985	3 433	260
10 to 14 years	47 635	4 294	3 558	3 038	221
15 to 19 years	53 161	4 590	3 795	3 291	253
20 to 24 years	64 076	5 527	4 773	4 419	303
25 to 34 years	161 061	14 849	12 744	11 719	751
35 to 44 years	144 957	11 887	9 908	8 369	490
45 to 54 years	100 802	7 702	6 549	5 655	409
55 to 64 years	87 035	6 702	5 808	5 309	407
65 to 74 years	77 554	6 010	5 056	4 754	338
75 to 84 years	43 432	3 180	2 726	2 590	211
85 years and over	14 587	901	776	761	41
3 and 4 years	22 211	2 066	1 725	1 488	99
16 years and over	736 886	60 502	51 439	46 280	3 161
18 years and over	716 645	58 714	49 959	45 017	3 063
21 years and over	680 819	55 777	47 519	42 834	2 886
60 years and over	179 898	13 480	11 469	10 801	794
62 years and over	162 174	12 087	10 258	9 688	712
Median	36.0	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.5
Female	465 301	38 805	33 026	29 548	2 162
Under 5 years	27 521	2 568	2 172	1 904	147
5 to 9 years	25 207	2 370	1 996	1 700	135
10 to 14 years	23 282	2 070	1 724	1 465	108
15 to 19 years	26 001	2 253	1 847	1 610	124
20 to 24 years	31 890	2 799	2 445	2 261	163
25 to 34 years	80 150	7 370	6 320	5 779	382
35 to 44 years	73 229	5 972	5 005	4 229	263
45 to 54 years	51 047	3 862	3 312	2 889	236
55 to 64 years	45 304	3 503	3 025	2 791	221
65 to 74 years	43 454	3 378	2 876	2 711	196
75 to 84 years	27 416	2 014	1 736	1 651	153
85 years and over	10 800	646	568	558	34
3 and 4 years	10 773	995	846	731	49
16 years and over	384 590	31 382	26 797	24 196	1 749
18 years and over	374 628	30 487	26 060	23 562	1 697
21 years and over	356 953	29 024	24 852	22 469	1 613
60 years and over	104 903	7 797	6 687	6 322	495
62 years and over	95 608	7 072	6 053	5 732	453
Median	37.4	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.8
Male	437 308	36 915	31 092	27 677	1 813
Median age	34.8	33.1	33.1	32.9	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	902 609	75 720	64 118	57 225	3 975
In households	878 394	75 145	63 602	56 709	3 961
Householder	353 745	29 421	25 160	22 883	1 553
Family householder	244 479	21 078	17 844	15 869	1 100
Nonfamily householder	109 266	8 343	7 316	7 014	453
Living alone	87 727	6 858	5 998	5 769	394
Spouse	204 137	17 380	14 672	12 917	841
Child	255 995	23 139	19 307	16 794	1 288
Other relatives	28 214	2 529	2 130	1 938	142
Nonrelatives	36 303	2 676	2 333	2 177	137
Institutionalized persons	13 999	545	486	486	14
Other persons in group quarters	10 216	30	30	30	-
Persons per household	2.49	2.56	2.53	2.49	2.57
Persons per family	3.01	3.05	3.03	3.00	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	135 573	10 091	8 558	8 105	590
In households	125 392	9 627	8 146	7 693	579
Householder	83 456	6 440	5 445	5 173	422
Nonfamily householder	38 115	2 950	2 529	2 446	246
Living alone	36 756	2 861	2 450	2 370	241
Spouse	30 630	2 286	1 933	1 817	115
Other relatives	9 748	779	660	603	35
Nonrelatives	1 558	122	108	100	7
Institutionalized persons	9 752	451	399	399	11
Other persons in group quarters	429	13	13	13	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	244 479	21 078	17 844	15 869	1 100
With own children under 18 years	101 469	9 352	7 852	6 825	512
Number of own children under 18 years	176 202	16 125	13 438	11 556	858
Married-couple families	204 328	17 349	14 644	12 885	834
With own children under 18 years	85 310	7 700	6 415	5 481	351
Number of own children under 18 years	152 397	13 711	11 356	9 612	618
Female householder, no husband present	30 195	2 739	2 368	2 213	207
With own children under 18 years	13 201	1 339	1 191	1 116	136
Number of own children under 18 years	19 596	1 977	1 750	1 638	203
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	357 374	29 551	25 001	22 388	1 431
Never married	107 794	8 544	7 292	6 637	440
Now married, except separated	211 932	17 933	15 126	13 330	855
Separated	3 742	284	240	227	10
Widowed	9 864	749	612	583	43
Divorced	24 042	2 041	1 731	1 611	83
Females 15 years and over	389 291	31 797	27 134	24 479	1 772
Never married	92 430	6 969	6 012	5 491	412
Now married, except separated	211 125	17 947	15 153	13 363	872
Separated	4 645	383	344	322	42
Widowed	47 308	3 615	3 103	2 955	249
Divorced	33 783	2 883	2 522	2 348	197

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA		Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County						
	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA		Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County						
	Total		Bristol city		Litchfield County (pt.)		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057
RACE													
All persons	1 085 837	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469	7 452	5 333	6 757	2 286	
White	933 568	76 875	65 179	58 242	11 696	3 034	4 647	6 245	7 118	5 016	6 552	2 207	
Black	94 925	1 347	1 303	1 263	44	52	38	108	166	180	112	39	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 826	128	1 107	1 02	21	5	7	10	14	10	11	9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 769	123	102	97	21	5	6	10	14	10	11	9	
Hispanic origin	26	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	31	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian	15 845	544	497	465	47	21	40	79	62	36	27	13	
Chinese	15 658	539	492	460	47	19	39	78	62	36	27	13	
Filipino	3 085	131	119	116	12	2	2	18	14	2	5	6	
Japanese	1 117	80	77	73	3	2	12	5	5	21	4	—	
Asian Indian	700	24	20	20	—	—	3	2	5	1	1	—	
Korean	4 121	126	101	90	25	—	7	16	8	5	7	—	
Vietnamese	1 677	52	48	39	4	2	2	10	—	4	—	—	
Other Asian	1 856	27	27	26	—	10	3	22	11	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	448	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latino	1 186	16	14	14	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	125	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	1 299	33	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	187	5	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Howatian	84	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa	24	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	39 673	594	580	568	14	35	25	27	88	91	55	18	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 085 837	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469	7 452	5 333	6 757	2 286	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	75 627	1 819	1 708	1 632	111	43	70	144	189	242	130	39	
Mexican	2 066	82	1 068	1 066	14	6	1	4	9	9	7	2	
Puerto Rican	58 220	1 105	1 063	1 053	42	19	35	49	96	177	80	25	
Cuban	2 056	49	44	44	—	3	1	18	8	—	1	—	
Other Hispanic	13 285	583	528	489	55	15	33	73	76	56	42	12	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 010 210	77 669	65 958	58 988	11 711	3 104	4 687	6 325	7 263	5 091	6 627	2 247	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 085 837	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469	7 452	5 333	6 757	2 286	
White	933 568	76 875	65 179	58 242	11 696	3 034	4 647	6 245	7 118	5 016	6 552	2 207	
Black	94 925	1 347	1 303	1 263	44	52	38	108	166	180	112	39	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 826	128	1 107	1 02	21	5	7	10	14	10	11	9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 769	123	102	97	21	5	6	10	14	10	11	9	
Hispanic origin	26	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	31	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian	15 845	544	497	465	47	21	40	79	62	36	27	13	
Chinese	15 658	539	492	460	47	19	39	78	62	36	27	13	
Filipino	3 085	131	119	116	12	2	2	18	14	2	5	6	
Japanese	1 117	80	77	73	3	2	12	5	5	21	4	—	
Asian Indian	700	24	20	20	—	—	3	2	5	1	1	—	
Korean	4 121	126	101	90	25	—	7	16	8	5	7	—	
Vietnamese	1 677	52	48	39	4	2	2	10	—	4	—	—	
Other Asian	1 856	27	27	26	—	10	3	22	11	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	448	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latino	1 186	16	14	14	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	125	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	1 299	33	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	187	5	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Howatian	84	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa	24	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	39 673	594	580	568	14	35	25	27	88	91	55	18	

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
All housing units.....	434 791	31 917	27 361	24 989	4 556	1 352	1 956	2 718
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	411 539	30 595	26 266	23 956	4 329	1 293	1 882	2 639
Owner-occupied housing units	265 592	20 504	17 100	14 958	3 404	742	1 353	1 790
Percent of occupied housing units	64.5	67.0	65.1	62.4	78.6	57.4	71.9	67.8
White	251 634	20 170	16 798	14 678	3 372	728	1 330	1 750
Black	10 174	162	152	142	10	8	10	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	273	21	14	12	7	1	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 132	97	87	78	10	1	8	15
Other race	1 379	54	49	45	5	5	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 443	198	171	159	27	7	14	24
White, not of Hispanic origin	248 778	20 025	16 675	14 564	3 350	725	1 317	1 731
Renter-occupied housing units	145 947	10 091	9 166	8 998	925	551	529	849
White	111 404	9 595	8 680	8 514	915	531	516	820
Black	22 118	281	275	274	6	6	4	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	433	28	27	27	1	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 130	65	62	62	3	4	1	8
Other race	9 862	122	122	121	—	8	7	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17 552	341	337	336	4	11	10	16
White, not of Hispanic origin	104 967	9 396	8 485	8 319	911	528	513	809
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	23 252	1 322	1 095	1 033	227	59	74	79
For sale only	4 392	308	246	215	62	7	29	24
For rent	10 504	531	470	463	61	27	23	39
Rented or sold, not occupied	1 853	139	111	102	28	4	13	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2 813	58	42	37	16	2	—	3
For migrant workers	17	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	3 673	285	225	215	60	19	9	3
Boarded up	317	20	11	10	9	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	6 202	241	190	187	51	2	1	42
2 rooms	14 288	761	667	662	94	29	18	73
3 rooms	42 642	3 048	2 783	2 750	265	109	194	397
4 rooms	72 211	5 981	5 233	5 075	748	191	429	460
5 rooms	91 398	7 733	6 529	6 175	1 204	352	479	641
6 rooms	81 333	6 527	5 417	4 921	1 110	294	427	614
7 rooms	58 753	4 111	3 545	2 937	566	154	250	341
8 or more rooms	67 964	3 515	2 997	2 282	518	221	158	150
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.4	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	240 598	18 287	15 020	12 791	3 267	649	1 157	1 623
1, attached	23 355	1 472	1 358	1 321	114	9	38	148
2	34 589	3 292	2 873	2 837	419	248	224	60
3 or 4	39 320	3 337	2 962	2 930	375	319	109	193
5 to 9	28 449	1 400	1 271	1 256	129	40	78	48
10 to 19	25 598	1 267	1 185	1 183	82	20	124	64
20 to 49	18 137	1 188	1 154	1 154	34	22	65	317
50 or more	16 475	838	838	838	—	—	—	240
Mobile home or trailer	2 706	262	185	176	77	—	128	—
Other	5 564	574	515	503	59	45	33	25
Occupied housing units	411 539	30 595	26 266	23 956	4 329	1 293	1 882	2 639
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	99 998	7 059	6 188	5 956	871	335	454	760
2 persons	135 517	9 989	8 620	7 922	1 369	469	673	838
3 persons	74 695	5 799	4 968	4 455	831	213	346	473
4 persons	64 574	5 248	4 439	3 857	809	184	291	403
5 persons	25 221	1 817	1 489	1 283	328	68	81	115
6 or more persons	11 534	683	562	483	121	24	34	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.32	2.31	2.26	2.44	2.16	2.22	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.54	2.52	2.47	2.61	2.29	2.38	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.95	1.98	1.82	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	402 149	30 183	25 921	23 617	4 262	1 280	1 868	2 609
1.01 to 1.50	6 731	353	295	290	58	9	13	25
1.51 or more	2 659	59	50	49	9	4	1	5
Mean .....	.46	.47	.47	.47	.49	.42	.46	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	218 137	16 992	14 144	12 191	2 848	570	1 056	1 587
Less than \$20,000	286	22	16	16	6	—	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	620	41	26	22	15	1	—	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1 025	45	27	24	18	1	1	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 871	220	152	137	68	1	15	17
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7 539	760	585	538	175	14	56	81
\$100,000 to \$149,999	65 573	6 525	5 223	4 949	1 302	196	531	690
\$150,000 to \$199,999	75 116	6 222	5 260	4 670	962	219	353	541
\$200,000 to \$249,999	32 414	1 856	1 653	1 173	203	69	65	40
\$250,000 to \$299,999	16 380	739	681	406	58	35	24	2
\$300,000 or more	16 313	562	521	256	41	34	8	2
Median (dollars)	168 000	155 700	158 100	153 500	145 000	163 400	144 500	141 300
Mean (dollars)	187 600	167 200	170 400	162 100	151 100	182 200	150 500	142 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	144 399	10 021	9 113	8 961	908	550	528	846
Median contract rent (dollars)	495	461	463	462	431	500	498	456
Mean contract rent (dollars)	499	454	456	454	434	496	491	466
With meals included in rent	1 252	57	56	53	1	3	5	23
Mean contract rent (dollars)	852	411	414	386	213	525	243	372
No meals included in rent	139 101	9 673	8 809	8 682	864	522	505	807
No cash rent	4 046	291	248	226	43	25	18	16

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
All housing units -----	3 349	2 126	2 728	1 125	2 666	1 571	1 780	1 923
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units -----	3 172	2 039	2 606	1 063	2 558	1 529	1 747	1 864
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 948	1 399	1 509	404	1 884	1 348	841	1 437
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.4	68.6	57.9	38.0	73.7	88.2	48.1	77.1
White -----	1 902	1 371	1 488	401	1 851	1 325	818	1 416
Black -----	25	18	10	2	14	13	15	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	9	5	5	—	13	6	5	10
Other race -----	10	3	6	1	5	4	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	26	15	10	5	25	13	7	9
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	1 886	1 359	1 484	397	1 831	1 315	814	1 410
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 224	640	1 097	659	674	181	906	427
White -----	1 138	573	1 062	639	644	177	814	391
Black -----	47	36	20	13	15	2	68	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	3	1	5	2	1	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	14	7	4	2	6	1	3	7
Other race -----	22	23	6	3	6	1	20	5
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	38	53	26	4	12	3	108	10
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	1 124	545	1 044	638	638	175	739	387
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units -----	177	87	122	62	108	42	33	59
For sale only -----	55	6	14	4	27	22	6	18
For rent -----	76	38	57	38	32	9	21	33
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	21	3	8	4	20	3	4	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	4	3	8	2	4	3	1	1
For migrant workers -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant -----	21	37	35	14	25	5	1	3
Barred up -----	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room -----	10	5	6	10	6	24	13	19
2 rooms -----	54	19	57	103	29	4	43	44
3 rooms -----	477	131	183	174	135	23	276	202
4 rooms -----	1 020	504	635	231	450	155	422	184
5 rooms -----	699	631	898	355	623	360	417	396
6 rooms -----	561	443	557	122	471	475	355	465
7 rooms -----	361	229	188	63	451	326	158	376
8 or more rooms -----	167	164	204	67	501	204	96	237
Median, all housing units -----	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.7	6.0	4.8	5.8
Mean, all housing units -----	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.9	6.0	4.9	5.7
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	1 476	1 013	1 255	315	1 581	1 357	822	1 389
1, attached -----	417	248	54	12	187	35	43	93
2 -----	181	315	642	251	360	57	166	12
3 or 4 -----	246	196	568	204	198	71	353	8
5 to 9 -----	217	104	117	51	157	9	36	61
10 to 19 -----	362	49	52	12	30	9	117	94
20 to 49 -----	237	89	—	53	42	23	229	47
50 or more -----	142	—	—	174	—	—	—	202
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	—	1	—	45	—	—	—
Other -----	69	112	39	53	66	10	14	17
Occupied housing units -----	3 172	2 039	2 606	1 063	2 558	1 529	1 747	1 864
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	884	405	564	428	482	228	404	326
2 persons -----	1 157	691	845	312	838	524	504	625
3 persons -----	515	446	574	150	511	295	333	389
4 persons -----	436	337	425	114	486	353	328	365
5 persons -----	130	115	138	45	190	92	127	113
6 or more persons -----	50	45	60	14	51	37	51	46
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.39	2.37	1.83	2.45	2.54	2.43	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.45	2.46	2.25	2.70	2.65	2.69	2.87
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.82	2.25	2.24	1.50	2.01	2.08	2.19	1.58
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	3 129	2 003	2 556	1 045	2 538	1 517	1 696	1 846
1.01 to 1.50 -----	38	33	46	15	18	10	40	16
1.51 or more -----	5	3	4	3	2	2	11	2
Mean -----	.47	.49	.49	.46	.45	.46	.54	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 583	1 078	1 114	261	1 505	1 233	759	1 324
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	5	1	3	—	2	—	4	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	25	9	18	10	14	14	4	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	109	46	72	21	37	32	33	21
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	735	560	574	132	327	398	287	270
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	459	344	347	86	539	566	376	803
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	180	76	49	7	309	145	42	183
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	51	25	23	2	152	48	8	31
\$300,000 or more -----	15	13	25	2	122	26	2	6
Median (dollars) -----	144 700	143 600	142 600	141 800	181 300	163 500	155 400	170 100
Mean (dollars) -----	154 900	151 600	151 600	144 800	197 200	170 800	155 600	173 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 217	636	1 092	657	668	181	903	423
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	473	440	461	405	473	514	436	584
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	487	432	442	375	500	517	393	533
With meals included in rent -----	—	1	8	4	—	—	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	875	503	278	—	—	375	469
No meals included in rent -----	1 193	619	1 058	633	637	169	891	412
No cash rent -----	24	16	26	20	31	12	9	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
All housing units.....	1 695	—	2 372	—	1 489	1 620	1 447
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	1 564	—	2 310	—	1 406	1 553	1 370
Owner-occupied housing units.....	303	—	2 142	—	1 163	1 347	894
Percent of occupied housing units.....	19.4	—	92.7	—	82.7	86.7	65.3
White.....	298	—	2 120	—	1 152	1 330	890
Black.....	3	—	7	—	3	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	2	—	—	7	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	9	—	7	1	2
Other race.....	1	—	4	—	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	—	12	—	7	18	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	295	—	2 111	—	1 146	1 315	889
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 261	—	168	—	243	206	476
White.....	1 209	—	166	—	240	203	472
Black.....	26	—	1	—	—	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other race.....	16	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	45	—	1	—	1	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 179	—	166	—	239	202	470
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	131	—	62	—	83	67	77
For sale only.....	3	—	31	—	39	20	3
For rent.....	70	—	7	—	18	8	35
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	—	9	—	8	13	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	—	5	—	2	8	6
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	43	—	10	—	16	18	26
Boarded up.....	2	—	1	—	1	2	6
ROOMS							
1 room.....	49	—	3	—	1	13	37
2 rooms.....	189	—	5	—	20	31	43
3 rooms.....	449	—	33	—	57	75	133
4 rooms.....	394	—	158	—	278	209	261
5 rooms.....	324	—	354	—	331	482	391
6 rooms.....	137	—	496	—	379	431	300
7 rooms.....	40	—	608	—	221	204	141
8 or more rooms.....	113	—	715	—	202	175	141
Median, all housing units.....	3.9	—	6.7	—	5.7	5.5	5.1
Median, all housing units.....	4.2	—	6.8	—	5.8	5.6	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.0	—	6.7	—	5.7	5.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	—	6.8	—	6.0	5.7	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.6	—	4.7	—	4.2	4.2	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	154	—	2 229	—	1 033	1 421	813
1, attached.....	37	—	37	—	95	13	6
2.....	321	—	36	—	110	74	235
3 or 4.....	465	—	32	—	62	47	266
5 to 9.....	338	—	15	—	65	8	56
10 to 19.....	250	—	2	—	38	—	44
20 to 49.....	30	—	—	—	—	34	—
50 or more.....	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	9	—	70	7	—
Other.....	20	—	12	—	16	16	27
Occupied housing units.....	1 564	—	2 310	—	1 406	1 553	1 370
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	686	—	232	—	240	254	377
2 persons.....	446	—	698	—	489	439	441
3 persons.....	210	—	513	—	265	321	245
4 persons.....	132	—	582	—	273	336	200
5 persons.....	69	—	206	—	97	147	84
6 or more persons.....	21	—	79	—	42	56	23
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.72	—	2.94	—	2.45	2.76	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.18	—	2.99	—	2.56	2.86	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.58	—	2.27	—	2.07	2.13	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	1 530	—	2 304	—	1 393	1 519	1 350
1.01 to 1.50.....	27	—	5	—	10	30	18
1.51 or more.....	7	—	1	—	3	4	2
Mean.....	.49	—	.45	—	.47	.52	.47
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	121	—	1 953	—	948	1 188	712
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	4	—	3	7	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	3	—	5	13	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4	—	15	—	16	37	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	16	—	47	—	45	91	39
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	49	—	274	—	363	567	372
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	37	—	590	—	374	354	234
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	8	—	480	—	95	78	30
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	—	275	—	30	21	7
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	265	—	17	16	8
Median (dollars).....	142 100	—	204 500	—	154 200	140 300	142 400
Mean (dollars).....	149 100	—	222 000	—	160 900	146 000	146 400
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 260	—	152	—	236	199	473
Median contract rent (dollars).....	437	—	582	—	512	418	413
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	428	—	620	—	515	444	390
With meals included in rent.....	4	—	3	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	256	—	912	—	—	—	213
No meals included in rent.....	1 236	—	127	—	223	188	453
No cash rent.....	20	—	22	—	13	11	19

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County	
	363 038	29 765	23 192	1 632	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01	
Occupied housing units -----								
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	251 634	20 170	14 678	818	16 798	14 678	818	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	69.3	67.8	63.3	50.1	65.9	63.3	50.1	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	111 404	9 595	8 514	814	8 680	8 514	814	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	30.7	32.2	36.7	49.9	34.1	36.7	49.9	
ROOMS								
1 room-----	3 785	185	140	11	141	140	11	
2 rooms-----	10 321	686	597	30	601	597	30	
3 rooms-----	30 054	2 700	2 473	260	2 473	2 473	260	
4 rooms-----	53 331	4 653	4 503	359	4 653	4 503	359	
5 rooms-----	75 235	7 239	5 750	392	6 096	5 750	392	
6 rooms-----	72 647	6 271	4 721	338	5 208	4 721	338	
7 rooms-----	34 530	3 978	3 427	152	3 427	3 427	152	
8 or more rooms-----	63 115	3 382	2 879	90	2 879	2 879	90	
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	222 499	17 620	12 316	791	14 469	12 316	791	
1, attached-----	18 952	1 259	1 180	30	1 180	1 177	30	
2-----	28 305	2 993	2 615	130	2 615	2 580	130	
3 or 4-----	27 659	3 066	2 730	322	2 730	2 700	322	
5 to 9-----	18 384	1 257	1 137	36	1 137	1 123	36	
10 to 19-----	17 365	1 087	1 014	107	1 014	1 014	107	
20 to 49-----	11 476	990	958	203	958	958	203	
50 or more-----	11 366	742	742	—	742	742	—	
Mobile home or trailer-----	2 553	249	175	13	249	168	13	
Other-----	4 479	502	444	—	456	444	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	89 445	6 909	5 813	398	6 042	5 813	398	
2 persons-----	124 287	9 781	7 733	480	8 426	7 733	480	
3 persons-----	64 715	5 617	4 785	297	4 785	4 785	297	
4 persons-----	56 191	5 088	4 289	303	4 289	4 289	303	
5 persons-----	20 604	1 734	1 409	110	1 409	1 409	110	
6 or more persons-----	7 796	636	517	44	517	517	44	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.24	2.32	2.25	2.37	2.29	2.25	2.37	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.42	2.52	2.51	2.44	2.51	2.46	2.44	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.79	1.85	1.84	2.08	1.84	1.83	2.08	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	359 026	29 406	22 903	1 593	25 184	22 903	1 593	
1.01 to 1.50-----	3 126	314	254	33	258	254	33	
1.51 or more-----	886	45	35	6	36	35	6	
Mean-----	.44	.47	.47	.53	.47	.47	.53	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----								
Less than \$20,000-----	208 012	16 715	11 961	737	13 895	11 961	737	
\$20,000 to \$29,999-----	254	20	14	1	14	14	1	
\$30,000 to \$39,999-----	563	38	23	1	23	20	1	
\$40,000 to \$49,999-----	939	45	24	4	27	24	4	
\$50,000 to \$59,999-----	2 587	219	151	29	151	136	29	
\$60,000 to \$69,999-----	6 849	741	569	280	569	522	280	
\$70,000 to \$79,999-----	61 577	6 416	5 130	369	5 130	4 859	369	
\$80,000 to \$89,999-----	72 034	6 125	5 171	39	5 171	4 585	39	
\$90,000 to \$99,999-----	31 439	1 827	1 625	8	1 625	1 550	8	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	15 895	732	511	2	732	400	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	15 875	552	251	—	511	251	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	168 800	155 700	153 100	155 600	158 100	153 100	155 600	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	188 800	167 200	162 200	156 000	170 500	162 200	156 000	
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----								
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	110 020	9 528	8 480	811	8 630	8 480	811	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	512	461	463	455	463	462	455	
With meals included-----	520	456	456	407	458	456	407	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	1 985	53	52	1	52	49	1	
No meals included in rent-----	105 197	9 189	8 334	875	8 334	8 209	875	
No cash rent-----	3 758	286	222	9	244	222	9	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middle-Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (p.t.)	
	Hartford-New Britain--Middle-Bristol, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city
Occupied housing units -----	32 292	443	427	419
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 174	162	152	145
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.5	36.6	35.6	34.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	22 118	281	275	274
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.5	63.4	64.4	65.4
ROOMS				
1 room -----	1 090	5	5	5
2 rooms -----	1 778	19	18	18
3 rooms -----	5 478	68	67	67
4 rooms -----	7 572	131	129	129
5 rooms -----	7 444	98	94	94
6 rooms -----	4 601	57	48	47
7 rooms -----	2 178	42	40	34
8 or more rooms -----	2 151	28	26	25
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	7 816	138	127	119
1, attached -----	1 709	28	27	27
2 -----	3 152	66	64	64
3 or 4 -----	5 925	60	60	60
5 to 9 -----	4 220	26	26	26
10 to 19 -----	3 761	33	33	33
20 to 49 -----	3 141	51	49	49
50 or more -----	2 113	30	30	30
Mobile home or trailer -----	16	2	2	2
Other -----	439	9	9	9
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	8 180	86	84	84
2 persons -----	8 028	113	106	104
3 persons -----	6 442	97	94	92
4 persons -----	5 011	89	85	82
5 persons -----	2 648	38	38	38
6 or more persons -----	1 983	20	20	19
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.73	2.75	2.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.08	3.18	3.27	3.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.45	2.45	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	29 895	422	406	399
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 653	18	18	17
1.51 or more -----	3	3	3	3
Mean -----	.60	.62	.63	.63
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	7 278	135	125	118
Less than \$20 000 -----	21	1	1	1
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	36	1	1	1
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	73	1	1	1
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	242	12	10	10
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	602	46	44	43
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	3 044	55	50	48
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	2 214	13	12	10
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	593	6	6	5
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	266	2	2	1
\$300 000 or more -----	187	2	2	1
Median (dollars) -----	144 700	155 300	155 200	153 500
Mean (dollars) -----	155 000	162 300	163 100	159 600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	22 013	281	275	274
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	455	450	450	449
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	439	421	422	419
With meals included in rent -----	96	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	371	675	675	675
No meals included in rent -----	21 731	279	273	272
No cash rent -----	186	1	1	1

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford--New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	706
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units	273
Percent of occupied housing units	38.7
Renter-occupied housing units	433
Percent of occupied housing units	61.3
ROOMS	
1 room	17
2 rooms	44
3 rooms	122
4 rooms	159
5 rooms	157
6 rooms	93
7 rooms	52
8 or more rooms	62
Median, occupied housing units	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached	245
1, attached	35
2	68
3 or 4	92
5 to 9	75
10 to 19	87
20 to 49	45
50 or more	35
Mobile home or trailer	7
Other	17
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person	184
2 persons	204
3 persons	132
4 persons	108
5 persons	43
6 or more persons	35
Median, occupied housing units	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	669
1.01 to 1.50	26
1.51 or more	11
Mean	.53
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	202
Less than \$20,000	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	84
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59
\$200,000 to \$249,999	22
\$250,000 to \$299,999	13
\$300,000 or more	8
Median (dollars)	150 800
Mean (dollars)	168 800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	427
Median contract rent (dollars)	491
Mean contract rent (dollars)	488
With meals included in rent	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	454
No meals included in rent	417
No cash rent	7

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-Bristol, CT PMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city
Occupied housing units -----	4 262	162	149	140
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 132	97	87	78
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.0	59.9	58.4	55.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 130	65	62	62
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.0	40.1	41.6	44.3
ROOMS				
1 room -----	124	3	3	3
2 rooms -----	299	8	7	7
3 rooms -----	602	18	18	18
4 rooms -----	903	33	29	29
5 rooms -----	678	32	29	27
6 rooms -----	539	31	27	27
7 rooms -----	423	19	18	16
8 or more rooms -----	694	18	18	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	1 840	78	73	64
1, attached -----	325	19	17	17
2 -----	244	10	10	10
3 or 4 -----	412	9	9	9
5 to 9 -----	393	14	14	14
10 to 19 -----	396	10	9	9
20 to 49 -----	316	9	9	9
50 or more -----	263	6	6	6
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	-	-	-
Other -----	66	7	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	631	24	23	21
2 persons -----	847	33	31	31
3 persons -----	875	40	36	35
4 persons -----	978	32	29	27
5 persons -----	485	18	17	15
6 or more persons -----	446	15	13	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.25	3.10	3.07	3.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.74	3.48	3.47	3.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.64	2.62	2.62
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	3 664	145	134	125
1.01 to 1.50 -----	378	12	10	10
1.51 or more -----	220	5	5	5
Mean -----	.71	.65	.64	.66
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 782	83	76	69
Less than \$20,000 -----	11	2	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	19	1	1	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3	-	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14	1	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	39	4	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	464	29	23	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	541	28	27	26
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	292	11	11	9
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	178	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	221	6	6	3
Median (dollars) -----	178 900	155 900	159 700	156 300
Mean (dollars) -----	204 300	169 600	172 600	161 400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 117	64	61	61
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	537	517	516	516
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	562	518	514	514
With meals included in rent -----	4	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	560	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	2 069	61	58	58
No cash rent -----	44	3	3	3

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	
Occupied housing units	21 995	539	508	495	115
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	4 443	198	171	159	7
Percent of occupied housing units	20.2	36.7	33.7	32.1	6.1
Renter-occupied housing units	17 552	341	337	336	108
Percent of occupied housing units	79.8	63.3	66.3	67.9	93.9
ROOMS					
1 room	822	7	7	7	1
2 rooms	1 421	26	26	26	8
3 rooms	4 054	79	79	79	10
4 rooms	6 296	150	146	146	57
5 rooms	5 426	136	122	120	26
6 rooms	2 180	61	59	57	5
7 rooms	894	40	37	33	3
8 or more rooms	902	40	32	27	5
Median, occupied housing units	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	3 439	173	147	135	11
1, attached	1 307	37	37	37	7
2	1 681	95	93	93	55
3 or 4	4 131	74	72	72	25
5 to 9	5 237	38	38	37	1
10 to 19	2 712	40	40	40	6
20 to 49	1 905	37	37	37	7
50 or more	1 181	19	19	19	—
Mobile home or trailer	25	3	3	3	—
Other	377	23	22	22	3
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	3 499	84	76	76	5
2 persons	4 775	143	140	138	24
3 persons	4 782	112	104	99	22
4 persons	4 346	110	104	101	33
5 persons	2 530	53	49	49	14
6 or more persons	2 063	37	35	32	17
Median, occupied housing units	3.07	2.88	2.87	2.84	3.70
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.32	3.09	3.11	3.05	4.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.01	2.71	2.70	2.71	3.66
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	18 355	493	463	451	93
1.01 to 1.50	2 394	36	35	34	17
1.51 or more	1 246	10	10	10	5
Mean	.77	.70	.71	.71	.91
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 114	158	135	124	5
Less than \$20,000	8	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	1	1	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	18	1	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	57	2	2	2	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	129	5	3	3	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 224	77	65	62	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 013	50	45	41	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	349	15	12	11	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	155	3	3	1	—
\$300,000 or more	149	4	4	3	—
Median (dollars)	154 700	146 400	147 900	146 300	137 500
Mean (dollars)	171 100	156 600	159 000	155 600	142 500
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 451	337	333	332	108
Median contract rent (dollars)	435	404	403	402	146
Mean contract rent (dollars)	411	370	366	365	216
With meals included in rent	127	5	5	5	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	370	320	320	320	125
No meals included in rent	17 193	327	323	322	105
No cash rent	131	5	5	5	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County	
	353 745	29 421	Total	Bristol city	Total	Tract 4060.01
TENURE			25 160	22 883		1 553
Owner-occupied housing units	248 778	20 025	16 675	14 564		814
Percent of occupied housing units	70.3	68.1	66.3	63.6		52.4
Renter-occupied housing units	104 947	9 396	8 485	8 319		739
Percent of occupied housing units	29.7	31.9	33.7	36.4		47.6
ROOMS						
1 room	3 476	182	138	137		11
2 rooms	9 813	671	586	582		26
3 rooms	28 511	2 663	2 436	2 406		252
4 rooms	50 886	5 231	4 564	4 414		321
5 rooms	73 048	7 145	6 013	5 668		371
6 rooms	71 562	6 229	5 167	4 681		335
7 rooms	53 942	3 951	3 402	2 815		150
8 or more rooms	62 507	3 349	2 854	2 180		87
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.2		4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9		5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	220 201	17 494	14 365	12 221		784
2, detached	18 374	1 235	1 156	1 123		28
3 or 4	27 463	2 927	2 551	2 516		87
5 to 9	26 108	3 020	2 686	2 656		308
10 to 19	16 678	1 237	1 117	1 103		35
20 to 49	16 490	1 066	995	993		104
50 or more	10 690	975	943	943		197
Mobile home or trailer	10 875	734	734	734		—
Other	2 532	246	172	165		—
Other	4 334	487	441	429		10
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	87 727	6 858	5 998	5 769		394
2 persons	121 971	9 840	8 327	7 644		462
3 persons	62 795	5 012	4 739	4 225		293
4 persons	54 419	5 012	4 218	3 644		299
5 persons	19 673	1 702	1 384	1 180		101
6 or more persons	7 160	611	494	421		32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.31	2.29	2.24		2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.52	2.50	2.46		2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.75	1.84	1.83	1.81		1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	350 745	29 091	24 894	22 621		1 529
1.01 to 1.30	2 449	289	234	231		20
1.31 or more	551	41	32	31		4
Mean .....	.43	.47	.46	.47		.51
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	205 894	16 600	13 800	11 874		734
Less than \$20,000	248	20	14	14		1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	555	38	23	20		1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2 563	217	27	24		4
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 767	679	149	134		4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	60 809	6 364	5 088	521		29
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31 172	1 818	1 619	4 818		279
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15 775	729	1 619	4 552		367
\$200,000 to \$249,999	15 750	548	507	1 144		39
\$250,000 or more	168 900	155 800	158 200	399		8
Median (dollars)	188 900	167 300	170 500	248		2
Mean (dollars)				153 600		155 600
				162 200		155 900
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	103 633	9 332	8 438	8 288		736
Median contract rent (dollars)	316	462	465	464		494
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 058	438	460	458		426
With meals included in rent	1 058	51	50	47		1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	98 916	9 000	8 118	387		875
No meals included in rent	3 687	281	239	8 022		721
No cash rent				217		8

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Bristol, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County											
	Total		Bristol city		Tract 4051			Tract 4052 (pt.)		Tract 4053 (pt.)		Tract 4054 (pt.)		Tract 4055		Tract 4056		Tract 4057	
ANCESTRY																			
All persons	1 085 895	79 438	60 640	11 822	67 666	60 640	23 644	9 514	3 147	4 757	6 469	7 452	5 333	6 647	2 396				
Ancestry specified	1 002 558	74 173	56 211	11 185	62 988	56 211	23 644	4 519	2 977	4 519	3 092	6 989	4 951	6 108	2 236				
Single ancestry	620 424	36 259	32 973	6 155	36 259	32 973	6 155	2 776	1 701	2 776	3 441	4 098	2 950	3 768	1 578				
Multiple ancestry	382 134	31 759	23 238	5 030	26 729	23 238	5 030	1 743	1 276	1 743	2 631	2 891	2 031	2 340	658				
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	83 337	5 315	4 429	637	4 678	4 429	637	238	170	238	377	463	382	539	160				
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																			
Total ancestries reported	2 171 790	158 976	121 280	23 644	135 332	121 280	23 644	9 514	6 294	9 514	12 938	14 904	10 666	13 294	4 792				
Arab	2 845	107	60	25	82	60	25	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	6 180	294	286	70	294	286	70	26	38	26	41	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	815	23	18	5	18	18	5	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	4 591	493	370	55	438	370	55	12	19	12	37	46	5	71	25	—	—	—	—
Czech	2 950	127	112	—	127	112	—	23	7	23	9	21	27	6	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	5 928	329	284	11	318	284	11	32	—	32	84	58	4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	10 189	616	417	143	473	417	143	29	8	29	72	56	52	8	32	—	—	—	—
English	149 162	10 471	6 960	2 025	8 446	6 960	2 025	582	402	582	724	1 062	549	727	232	—	—	—	—
Finnish	1 860	191	128	46	145	128	46	13	—	13	49	7	11	21	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	110 913	16 076	12 638	2 438	13 638	12 638	2 438	1 161	682	1 161	1 322	1 496	1 080	1 725	438	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	46 736	6 380	5 235	692	5 688	5 235	692	494	250	494	580	478	358	480	391	—	—	—	—
German	137 385	11 682	8 795	1 673	10 009	8 795	1 673	555	471	555	832	1 083	838	852	282	—	—	—	—
Greek	7 230	431	393	60	431	393	60	16	27	16	10	31	97	17	12	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	7 625	408	352	60	348	352	60	19	6	19	33	40	60	42	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	196 325	13 910	10 567	2 044	11 866	10 567	2 044	701	749	701	1 075	1 333	950	869	282	—	—	—	—
Italian	181 039	14 961	12 105	1 632	13 329	12 105	1 632	872	642	872	1 316	1 682	1 301	1 654	367	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	16 248	1 245	804	253	992	804	253	90	—	90	137	89	70	68	32	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	4 827	202	127	51	202	127	51	16	—	16	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	131 952	11 585	8 001	2 498	9 087	8 001	2 498	616	378	616	875	948	446	730	337	—	—	—	—
Polish	13 296	434	342	47	387	342	47	55	11	55	25	84	31	9	20	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	1 642	72	72	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	23 652	1 219	833	211	1 008	833	211	42	22	42	68	95	116	62	35	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	14 388	1 095	856	124	971	856	124	63	72	63	87	87	20	82	7	—	—	—	—
Scottish	26 196	1 740	1 486	239	1 501	1 486	239	54	54	54	206	127	52	124	23	—	—	—	—
Slovak	9 399	689	486	84	605	486	84	19	21	19	66	43	27	61	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	2 232	17	17	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	30 550	2 350	1 625	420	1 930	1 625	420	104	119	104	225	169	74	136	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	3 420	80	36	44	80	36	44	7	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	8 755	904	524	380	524	524	380	59	21	59	39	33	65	84	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	24 841	1 818	1 313	362	1 456	1 313	362	185	13	185	67	223	59	70	60	—	—	—	—
Welsh	5 161	305	237	14	291	237	14	12	12	12	10	55	17	20	7	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	14 526	8	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	4 603	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	947 881	57 731	45 742	7 819	49 912	45 742	7 819	3 582	2 248	3 582	4 751	5 390	4 212	5 143	2 165	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																			
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1 001	23	23	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Central American	753	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	183	15	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	184	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	5 141	187	167	7	180	167	7	22	—	—	26	36	18	—	20	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	1 716	104	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	276	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	2 213	46	39	7	39	26	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	185	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.						Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County			
Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255	
ANCESTRY											
All persons -----											
Ancestry specified -----											
Single ancestry -----											
Multiple ancestry -----											
Ancestry undesignated or not reported -----											
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported -----											
Arab -----											
Austrian -----											
Belgian -----											
Canadian -----											
Czech -----											
Danish -----											
English -----											
Finnish -----											
French (except Basque) -----											
French Canadian -----											
German -----											
Greek -----											
Hungarian -----											
Irish -----											
Italian -----											
Lithuanian -----											
Norwegian -----											
Polish -----											
Portuguese -----											
Romanian -----											
Russian -----											
Scotch-Irish -----											
Scottish -----											
Slovak -----											
Subsaharan African -----											
Swedish -----											
Swiss -----											
Ukrainian -----											
United States or American -----											
Welsh -----											
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) -----											
Yugoslavian -----											
Other ancestries -----											
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic) -----											
Central American -----											
Costa Rican -----											
Guatemalan -----											
Honduran -----											
Nicaraguan -----											
Panamanian -----											
Salvadoran -----											
South American, origin not specified -----											
Argentinean -----											
Chilean -----											
Colombian -----											
Ecuadorian -----											
Peruvian -----											
Venezuelan -----											
Other South American -----											

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 085 895	79 488	67 666	60 640	11 822	3 147	4 757	6 469
Native	989 811	74 417	63 135	56 392	11 282	2 941	4 416	6 034
Foreign born	96 084	5 071	4 531	4 248	540	206	341	435
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	17 417	875	801	801	74	39	65	25
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	73 848	62 874	56 412	10 974	2 941	4 461	6 110
In linguistically isolated households	38 491	1 514	1 394	1 394	120	57	131	25
Speak a language other than English	167 443	9 862	8 799	8 340	1 063	310	655	720
Do not speak English "very well"	69 423	3 499	3 157	3 087	342	113	218	191
Speak Spanish	60 453	1 133	1 128	1 048	5	7	69	78
Do not speak English "very well"	29 132	539	539	530	—	—	20	38
Linguistically isolated	17 475	278	278	278	—	—	15	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8 104	186	170	170	16	—	28	22
Do not speak English "very well"	4 474	94	87	87	7	—	21	—
Linguistically isolated	3 007	42	42	42	—	—	15	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	266 843	18 443	15 474	13 467	2 969	664	986	1 416
Preprimary school	21 581	1 693	1 304	1 134	389	63	116	114
Public school	13 252	969	711	616	258	41	93	68
Elementary or high school	164 135	11 778	9 876	8 492	1 902	433	552	957
Public school	148 459	10 521	8 748	7 450	1 773	371	485	851
College	81 127	4 972	4 294	3 841	678	168	318	345
Public college	54 419	3 964	3 418	3 114	546	140	258	308
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	727 775	53 241	45 443	40 959	7 798	2 182	3 335	4 593
Less than 9th grade	61 846	5 055	4 254	4 113	801	135	375	395
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	92 215	7 644	6 470	6 113	1 174	267	521	882
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	216 836	18 769	15 970	14 679	2 799	813	1 246	1 491
Some college, no degree	116 260	9 207	7 759	6 933	1 448	424	559	842
Associate degree	51 531	3 733	3 230	2 818	503	150	167	257
Bachelor's degree	115 707	5 990	5 308	4 402	682	244	314	519
Graduate or professional degree	73 380	2 843	2 452	1 901	391	149	153	207
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	76.1	76.4	75.0	74.7	81.6	73.1	72.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	16.6	17.1	15.4	13.8	18.0	14.0	15.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	222	211	215	211	184	207	123	133
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 068	1 116	1 070	1 078	1 395	1 003	1 021	934
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 732	1 804	1 792	1 785	1 868	1 880	1 862	1 602
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	73 848	62 874	56 412	10 974	2 941	4 461	6 110
Same house	575 026	44 411	37 008	32 788	7 403	1 813	2 688	4 091
Different house in United States	413 179	28 872	25 375	23 190	3 497	1 117	1 749	2 012
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	98 059	13 971	13 179	12 867	792	583	892	1 075
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	160 085	2 617	1 489	1 039	1 128	30	87	107
Different MSA/PMSA	135 440	11 078	9 788	8 497	1 290	465	668	789
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19 595	1 206	919	787	287	39	102	47
Abroad	23 411	565	491	434	74	11	24	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	871 564	70 422	61 801	60 640	8 621	3 147	4 757	6 469
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	457 026	41 946	36 933	35 991	5 013	1 739	3 213	4 758
Rural population	214 331	9 066	5 865	—	3 201	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 142	3 237	1 941	—	1 296	—	—	—
On farms	1 420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	561 969	42 518	36 337	32 377	6 181	1 641	2 346	3 450
Car, truck, or van	509 307	40 205	34 320	30 595	5 885	1 547	2 257	3 302
Drove alone	445 888	35 617	30 253	26 922	5 364	1 403	2 035	2 877
Carpooled	63 419	4 588	4 067	3 673	521	144	222	43
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20 567	352	348	329	4	13	22	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20 004	345	341	322	4	13	22	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	290	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Walked	17 060	913	812	741	101	49	31	50
Other means	4 068	289	238	232	51	7	—	4
Worked at home	10 967	759	619	480	140	25	36	3
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.6	20.2	19.8	22.4	18.3	18.8	19.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	24 405	2 415	1 958	1 853	457	70	119	15
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	122 976	11 114	9 633	8 692	1 481	366	714	83
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	183 104	12 482	10 739	9 314	1 743	508	689	1 08
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	103 660	6 784	5 957	5 232	827	325	318	56
All other times	116 857	8 964	7 431	6 806	1 533	347	470	78
Worked in PMSA of residence	...	17 133	14 391	13 292	2 742	701	874	1 11
Bristol city	...	14 434	13 110	12 552	1 324	684	828	1 03
Burlington town	...	605	583	87	22	—	21	1
Plymouth town	...	2 094	698	653	1 396	17	25	6
Worked outside PMSA of residence	...	25 385	21 946	19 085	3 439	940	1 472	2 34
New Britain city	...	2 047	1 782	1 468	265	79	139	21
Berlin town	...	402	330	304	72	15	20	3
Plainville town	...	2 090	1 901	1 778	189	36	100	25
Southington town	...	2 579	2 229	2 095	350	90	176	28
Area 08	...	420	288	200	132	28	25	2
Hartford city	...	3 046	2 868	2 509	178	146	183	18
West Hartford town	...	1 192	1 112	890	80	38	73	9
Farmington town	...	4 481	4 143	3 603	338	207	256	53
Area 12	...	1 269	1 172	1 027	97	58	61	8
Area 13	...	833	744	668	89	49	56	6
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	...	2 533	2 375	1 798	158	60	165	24
Waterbury city	...	809	425	399	384	17	57	2
Thomaston town	...	352	87	87	265	—	34	4
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	...	657	347	331	310	13	12	4
Meriden city	...	295	265	265	30	12	13	4
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	...	798	655	600	143	33	19	7
Middletown, CT PMSA	...	540	472	436	68	18	27	7
Worked elsewhere	...	1 042	751	627	291	41	56	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 452	5 333	6 647	2 396	6 913	4 259	4 700	5 141
Native	6 881	5 082	6 074	2 106	6 496	3 986	4 447	4 767
Foreign born	571	251	573	290	417	273	253	374
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	109	75	117	60	89	35	101	30
Persons 5 years and over	6 960	4 909	6 143	2 245	6 347	3 978	4 323	4 827
In linguistically isolated households	183	116	167	101	141	82	251	44
Speak a language other than English	1 028	566	1 147	566	911	437	875	591
Do not speak English "very well"	396	206	427	249	272	126	412	240
Speak Spanish	126	169	88	36	11	17	326	25
Do not speak English "very well"	60	79	34	32	—	12	206	12
Linguistically isolated	20	36	21	—	—	—	159	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	10	4	—	—	40	42	6	13
Do not speak English "very well"	10	4	—	—	21	25	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 527	1 219	1 339	505	1 628	1 103	1 183	1 264
Preprimary school	132	129	144	30	147	42	83	73
Public school	64	60	61	23	47	26	61	34
Elementary or high school	954	787	891	324	988	710	838	707
Public school	778	736	787	308	782	583	780	651
College	441	303	304	151	493	351	262	484
Public college	338	237	238	140	389	295	223	357
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	5 078	3 526	4 478	1 606	4 503	2 876	2 960	3 542
Less than 9th grade	473	242	572	298	380	236	440	228
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	807	461	759	303	407	441	537	393
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 835	1 249	1 958	579	1 363	1 040	998	1 158
Some college, no degree	678	688	695	221	886	401	525	635
Associate degree	343	240	174	82	443	230	175	439
Bachelor's degree	710	484	200	94	724	330	202	474
Graduate or professional degree	232	162	120	29	300	198	83	215
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.8	80.1	70.3	62.6	82.5	76.5	67.0	82.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.6	18.3	7.1	7.7	22.7	18.4	9.6	19.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	313	469	237	228	133	34	253	55
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	902	997	1 126	929	1 215	1 295	1 528	1 021
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 603	1 725	1 492	2 616	1 720	1 973	2 413	1 638
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 960	4 909	6 143	2 245	6 347	3 978	4 323	4 827
Same house	3 275	2 715	3 753	1 324	3 328	2 723	2 524	3 182
Different house in United States	3 621	2 194	2 349	875	2 968	1 212	1 740	1 633
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 752	1 142	1 474	507	1 757	860	1 134	836
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	59	56	101	19	245	64	48	73
Different MSA/PMSA	1 721	905	706	287	947	269	511	664
Not in an MSA/PMSA	89	91	68	62	19	19	47	60
Abroad	64	—	41	46	51	43	59	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	7 452	5 333	6 647	2 396	6 913	4 259	4 700	5 141
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 583	2 899	2 905	919	4 330	3 562	2 217	4 289
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	4 345	2 927	3 426	1 150	3 872	2 407	2 142	3 048
Car, truck, or van	4 084	2 748	3 246	1 041	3 680	2 339	2 060	2 916
Drove alone	3 634	2 339	2 780	910	3 294	2 011	1 867	2 590
Carpooled	450	409	466	131	386	328	193	326
Public transportation (including taxicab)	70	22	48	35	17	12	12	37
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	70	22	48	35	17	12	12	37
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	87	62	74	56	61	19	32	52
Other means	16	23	16	7	25	11	25	7
Worked at home	88	72	42	11	89	26	13	36
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	20.7	20.5	18.3	21.2	20.2	19.6	21.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	236	188	295	89	228	152	164	111
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 087	725	1 075	295	976	644	604	800
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 340	863	864	328	1 120	675	550	865
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	675	446	439	172	793	353	301	667
All other times	919	633	711	255	666	557	510	569
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 386	1 201	1 591	580	1 881	1 134	989	1 072
Bristol city	1 294	1 146	1 518	569	1 751	1 036	911	1 051
Burlington town	—	—	—	—	32	7	11	6
Plymouth town	92	55	73	11	98	91	67	15
Worked outside PMSA of residence	2 959	1 726	1 835	570	1 991	1 273	1 153	1 976
New Britain city	253	122	101	64	110	111	87	177
Berlin town	64	17	7	15	36	44	12	32
Plainville town	285	191	258	51	186	64	104	108
Southington town	462	208	182	37	220	114	88	151
Area 08	24	9	25	11	23	5	—	19
Hartford city	430	219	287	56	243	165	172	330
West Hartford town	145	44	126	28	63	65	70	111
Farmington town	400	317	250	132	391	285	279	443
Area 12	191	102	47	25	139	76	69	103
Area 13	85	89	52	14	95	44	37	55
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	246	143	163	56	198	104	97	238
Waterbury city	82	17	43	8	41	39	26	20
Thomaston town	8	—	22	—	7	—	—	7
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	31	40	53	9	54	20	7	23
Meriden city	63	—	16	18	21	30	21	7
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	80	69	70	27	81	41	21	50
Middletown, CT PMSA	70	23	71	—	20	23	27	35
Worked elsewhere	40	116	62	19	63	43	36	67

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 426	—	7 026	—	3 832	4 568	3 422
Native	3 162	—	6 743	—	3 631	4 351	3 300
Foreign born	264	—	283	—	201	217	122
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	56	—	—	—	15	15	44
Persons 5 years and over	3 168	—	6 462	—	3 559	4 202	3 213
In linguistically isolated households	96	—	—	—	36	30	54
Speak a language other than English	534	—	459	—	319	287	457
Do not speak English "very well"	237	—	70	—	120	89	133
Speak Spanish	96	—	80	—	—	5	—
Do not speak English "very well"	37	—	9	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	—	—	—	16	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	633	—	2 007	—	935	1 280	754
Preprimary school	61	—	170	—	112	210	67
Public school	48	—	95	—	71	138	49
Elementary or high school	351	—	1 384	—	591	868	443
Public school	338	—	1 298	—	525	812	436
College	221	—	453	—	232	202	244
Public college	191	—	304	—	173	164	209
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 280	—	4 484	—	2 511	2 878	2 409
Less than 9th grade	339	—	141	—	174	373	254
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	335	—	357	—	309	390	475
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	949	—	1 291	—	954	1 023	822
Same college, no degree	379	—	826	—	419	540	489
Associate degree	118	—	412	—	238	165	100
Bachelor's degree	107	—	906	—	269	243	170
Graduate or professional degree	53	—	551	—	148	144	99
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.4	—	88.9	—	80.8	73.5	69.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	—	32.5	—	16.6	13.4	11.2
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	238	—	261	—	250	132	178
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	986	—	991	—	1 341	1 781	947
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 808	—	1 829	—	1 885	1 896	1 785
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 168	—	6 462	—	3 559	4 202	3 213
Same house	1 372	—	4 220	—	2 659	2 654	2 090
Different house in United States	1 720	—	2 185	—	845	1 529	1 123
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	855	—	312	—	233	220	339
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	156	—	450	—	265	382	481
Different MSA/PMSA	565	—	1 291	—	309	722	259
Not in an MSA/PMSA	144	—	132	—	38	205	44
Abroad	76	—	57	—	55	19	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	3 426	—	1 161	—	2 863	2 336	3 422
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	577	—	942	—	1 673	1 607	1 733
Rural population	—	—	5 865	—	969	2 232	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 941	—	213	1 083	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 614	—	3 960	—	2 033	2 204	1 944
Car, truck, or van	1 375	—	3 725	—	1 962	2 053	1 870
Drove alone	1 188	—	3 331	—	1 786	1 877	1 701
Carpooled	187	—	394	—	176	176	169
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	—	19	—	—	—	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	—	19	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	162	—	71	—	13	46	42
Other means	52	—	6	—	—	23	28
Worked at home	5	—	139	—	58	82	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.06	—	1.05	1.05	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	—	23.8	—	22.7	21.8	22.8
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	49	—	105	—	115	204	138
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	571	—	941	—	565	534	382
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	423	—	1 425	—	593	597	553
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	179	—	725	—	258	339	230
All other times	387	—	625	—	444	448	641
Worked in PMSA of residence	769	—	1 099	—	943	878	921
Bristol city	727	—	558	—	488	355	481
Burlington town	—	—	496	—	15	7	—
Plymouth town	42	—	45	—	440	516	440
Worked outside PMSA of residence	845	—	2 861	—	1 090	1 326	1 023
New Britain city	12	—	314	—	90	103	72
Berlin town	5	—	26	—	13	29	30
Plainville town	138	—	123	—	47	62	80
Southington town	85	—	134	—	80	102	168
Area 08	5	—	88	—	55	55	22
Hartford city	89	—	359	—	112	32	34
West Hartford town	34	—	222	—	54	74	26
Formington town	109	—	540	—	106	33	158
Area 12	72	—	145	—	20	20	44
Area 13	28	—	76	—	—	—	69
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	88	—	577	—	51	51	56
Waterbury city	23	—	26	—	96	252	36
Thomaston town	9	—	—	—	69	154	42
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	20	—	16	—	124	139	47
Meriden city	15	—	—	—	24	6	56
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	33	—	55	—	34	53	22
Middletown, CT PMSA	50	—	36	—	38	8	22
Worked elsewhere	30	—	124	—	77	153	61

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Bristol, CT CMSA		Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	865 007	62 975	53 818	48 582	9 157	2 530	3 865	5 293
In labor force	602 896	45 794	39 171	34 989	6 623	1 780	2 491	3 698
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.7	72.7	72.8	72.0	72.3	70.4	64.5	69.9
Civilian labor force	601 618	45 753	39 130	34 948	6 623	1 780	2 485	3 698
Employed	572 120	43 504	37 128	33 112	6 376	1 676	2 391	3 577
Unemployed	29 498	2 249	2 002	1 836	247	104	94	121
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.7	5.8	3.8	3.3
Not in labor force	262 111	17 181	14 647	13 593	2 534	750	1 374	1 595
Institutionalized persons	17 497	574	526	526	48	—	120	111
Enrolled in school	37 955	1 650	1 431	1 202	219	66	113	103
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	113 082	8 480	7 159	6 804	1 321	428	623	979
Females 16 years and over	451 816	32 598	27 956	25 326	4 642	1 326	2 030	2 880
In labor force	283 188	21 369	18 402	16 433	2 967	841	1 197	1 836
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.7	65.6	65.8	64.9	63.9	63.4	59.0	63.8
Civilian labor force	283 111	21 369	18 402	16 433	2 967	841	1 197	1 836
Employed	271 391	20 477	17 612	15 737	2 865	796	1 137	1 803
Unemployed	11 720	892	790	696	102	45	60	33
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	5.4	5.0	1.8
With own children under 6 years	63 707	4 811	4 029	3 575	782	235	263	274
In labor force	40 276	3 276	2 802	2 521	474	169	180	237
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66 821	5 076	4 302	3 744	774	132	228	480
In labor force	54 130	4 353	3 650	3 146	703	123	153	399
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	86 426	6 541	5 506	4 878	1 035	232	353	416
All parents present in household in labor force	51 684	4 202	3 586	3 208	616	141	226	341
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	152 459	11 376	9 513	8 166	1 863	400	592	873
All parents present in household in labor force	112 458	8 830	7 365	6 222	1 465	277	394	667
Persons 16 to 19 years	55 901	3 940	3 350	2 959	590	94	193	327
Not enrolled in school	10 688	973	862	811	111	15	88	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 333	324	285	271	39	—	18	9
Not high school graduate	5 226	378	339	339	39	—	13	18
Employed	2 162	181	172	172	9	—	—	18
Unemployed	834	65	50	50	15	—	13	—
Not in labor force	2 230	132	117	117	15	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	43 504	37 128	33 112	6 376	1 676	2 391	3 577
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	83 313	5 225	4 659	3 899	566	270	277	359
Professional specialty occupations	93 708	5 560	4 740	3 913	820	214	301	438
Technicians and related support occupations	24 402	1 855	1 600	1 420	255	46	97	136
Sales occupations	68 102	4 741	4 109	3 702	632	173	256	422
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107 309	8 034	6 887	6 219	1 147	349	463	790
Private household occupations	1 088	64	57	57	7	13	5	—
Protective service occupations	8 906	577	465	442	112	18	58	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	53 027	3 663	3 189	2 946	474	125	151	248
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 890	284	199	159	85	—	16	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	63 269	6 900	5 664	5 136	1 236	259	363	569
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33 449	4 141	3 499	3 336	642	116	264	389
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 429	1 131	885	804	246	33	67	91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15 228	1 329	1 175	1 079	154	60	73	110
Construction	31 782	3 253	2 697	2 422	556	147	172	205
Manufacturing	109 478	11 977	9 972	9 080	2 005	348	626	1 158
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	30 760	1 758	1 475	1 308	283	79	108	133
Wholesale and retail trade	107 378	8 078	6 931	6 261	1 147	291	488	665
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85 244	5 062	4 587	4 170	475	226	297	480
Business and repair services	24 130	1 729	1 445	1 242	284	71	88	94
Professional and related services	135 346	8 661	7 454	6 355	1 207	401	489	591
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	43 504	37 128	33 112	6 376	1 676	2 391	3 577
Private wage and salary workers	464 021	36 711	31 468	28 322	5 243	1 425	2 093	3 015
Government workers	77 476	4 672	3 864	3 382	808	173	206	468
Local government workers	37 371	2 721	2 139	1 892	582	80	96	218
Self-employed workers	29 345	1 966	1 641	1 309	325	74	92	94
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	644 719	48 109	41 073	36 714	7 036	1 844	2 737	3 843
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	504 729	37 740	32 411	29 110	5 329	1 554	2 166	2 988
50 to 52 weeks	384 628	29 572	25 398	22 719	4 174	1 224	1 663	2 417
40 to 49 weeks	51 633	4 021	3 527	3 252	494	155	276	311
27 to 39 weeks	23 595	1 645	1 345	1 192	300	48	63	68
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	77 731	5 891	4 877	4 354	1 014	141	367	526
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	711 293	52 529	44 919	40 140	7 610	2 069	3 037	4 061
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28 265	1 784	1 482	1 454	302	33	146	162
With a mobility limitation	12 099	788	698	678	90	21	82	42
In labor force	4 144	215	183	183	32	—	34	19
With a self-care limitation	21 776	1 328	1 069	1 050	259	26	92	147
With a work disability	43 842	3 474	2 990	2 805	484	120	240	222
In labor force	21 817	1 807	1 486	1 404	321	61	100	142
Prevented from working	17 948	1 371	1 246	1 190	125	54	122	61
No work disability	667 451	49 055	41 929	37 335	7 126	1 949	2 797	3 839
In labor force	560 057	42 655	36 526	32 518	6 129	1 692	2 306	3 414
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	134 939	9 831	8 332	7 875	1 499	461	702	1 121
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25 513	1 972	1 640	1 596	332	57	168	235
With a mobility limitation	18 326	1 395	1 147	1 103	248	50	134	177
With a self-care limitation	15 684	1 253	1 057	1 034	196	43	115	154
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	32 978	2 159	1 887	1 809	272	119	206	196
Mean family income (dollars)	22 931	21 621	21 650	21 828	21 421	33 346	21 359	23 323
1 worker	68 340	4 885	4 136	3 705	749	217	324	356
Mean family income (dollars)	45 679	40 228	41 190	38 011	34 915	50 864	36 471	34 465
2 or more workers	187 467	15 014	12 720	11 236	2 294	541	844	1 279
Mean family income (dollars)	66 696	58 904	59 027	57 196	58 219	63 234	57 764	57 301

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	6 064	4 167	5 310	1 954	5 352	3 426	3 578	4 205
In labor force	4 701	3 123	3 868	1 282	4 090	2 514	2 359	3 186
Percent of persons 16 years and over	77.5	74.9	72.8	65.6	76.4	73.4	65.9	75.8
Civilian labor force	4 684	3 123	3 868	1 282	4 079	2 507	2 359	3 186
Employed	4 445	2 961	3 495	1 165	3 949	2 435	2 202	3 120
Unemployed	239	162	373	117	130	72	157	66
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.2	9.6	9.1	3.2	2.9	6.7	2.1
Not in labor force	1 363	1 044	1 442	672	1 262	912	1 219	1 019
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	87
Enrolled in school	130	92	117	59	150	143	84	103
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	640	458	909	395	524	457	535	464
Females 16 years and over	3 032	2 185	2 706	1 103	2 697	1 753	1 970	2 143
In labor force	2 248	1 455	1 848	616	1 871	1 161	1 080	1 482
Percent of females 16 years and over	74.1	66.6	68.3	55.8	69.4	66.2	54.8	69.2
Civilian labor force	2 248	1 455	1 848	616	1 871	1 161	1 080	1 482
Employed	2 170	1 376	1 716	568	1 793	1 150	1 017	1 464
Unemployed	78	79	132	48	78	11	63	18
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	5.4	7.1	7.8	4.2	.9	5.8	1.2
With own children under 6 years	491	378	391	119	422	209	318	265
In labor force	343	272	310	100	310	131	199	162
With own children 6 to 17 years only	418	331	412	151	488	330	315	320
In labor force	373	277	375	107	446	277	222	279
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	606	470	593	169	598	313	461	355
All parents present in household in labor force	356	338	457	133	422	170	278	191
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	916	719	860	298	1 049	646	780	696
All parents present in household in labor force	749	572	686	202	904	530	478	543
Persons 16 to 19 years	318	269	326	125	327	262	278	280
Not enrolled in school	94	100	53	37	90	62	69	72
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	23	19	9	64	17	33	13
Not high school graduate	24	47	18	24	47	40	42	29
Employed	7	24	18	15	—	40	12	23
Unemployed	—	16	—	9	—	—	12	—
Not in labor force	17	7	—	—	47	—	17	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 445	2 961	3 495	1 165	3 949	2 435	2 202	3 120
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	499	413	366	101	548	242	262	444
Professional specialty occupations	563	398	279	120	591	336	180	391
Technicians and related support occupations	241	128	120	42	177	75	103	130
Sales occupations	488	305	408	87	489	247	170	508
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	785	480	560	252	710	499	412	605
Private household occupations	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	19
Protective service occupations	37	56	38	13	92	33	33	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	471	249	342	121	269	225	270	279
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	20	—	12	21	25	20	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	682	425	652	200	574	366	380	394
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	443	290	443	112	320	246	253	223
Transportation and material moving occupations	83	78	136	75	63	31	65	56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	148	119	141	30	95	110	54	43
Construction	255	179	333	85	292	178	195	189
Manufacturing	1 344	867	1 020	291	918	690	644	770
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	148	108	72	92	165	103	88	144
Wholesale and retail trade	852	437	730	219	823	415	398	607
Finance, insurance, and real estate	566	367	387	110	501	320	287	453
Business and repair services	134	109	205	47	128	71	63	131
Professional and related services	861	691	554	227	835	506	358	586
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 445	2 961	3 495	1 165	3 949	2 435	2 202	3 120
Private wage and salary workers	3 936	2 521	3 041	974	3 200	1 989	1 899	2 716
Government workers	379	316	300	137	412	318	254	304
Local government workers	152	219	169	67	295	227	141	175
Self-employed workers	130	116	148	54	287	110	43	93
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 851	3 274	4 004	1 336	4 331	2 649	2 448	3 412
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 076	2 470	3 281	1 024	3 393	1 990	2 001	2 602
50 to 52 weeks	3 315	1 963	2 546	783	2 545	1 533	1 490	2 072
40 to 49 weeks	427	226	328	120	443	257	243	267
27 to 39 weeks	151	96	193	39	187	93	53	112
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	468	445	320	199	553	406	279	450
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 296	3 594	4 281	1 532	4 660	2 870	2 964	3 601
With a mobility or self-care limitation	154	174	153	57	120	91	138	101
With a mobility limitation	92	77	28	34	45	21	106	51
In labor force	9	17	—	9	8	6	23	22
With a self-care limitation	117	115	125	30	114	79	86	56
With a work disability	429	207	222	217	318	111	309	139
In labor force	235	67	113	108	184	47	131	70
Prevented from working	166	96	109	92	112	59	151	63
No work disability	4 867	3 387	4 059	1 315	4 342	2 759	2 655	3 462
In labor force	4 344	2 967	3 635	1 147	3 745	2 368	2 164	3 060
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	751	573	1 029	422	681	549	599	517
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	130	214	155	179	44	131	92
With a mobility limitation	52	75	174	109	124	22	81	58
With a self-care limitation	93	100	165	83	86	29	75	62
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	171	146	198	84	135	136	198	105
Mean family income (dollars)	22 191	16 951	19 463	22 806	22 354	24 491	13 890	29 496
1 worker	516	405	464	152	358	196	323	215
Mean family income (dollars)	37 768	36 336	30 458	24 502	54 670	46 052	33 981	42 791
2 or more workers	1 380	941	1 194	372	1 456	887	787	1 120
Mean family income (dollars)	55 133	56 115	52 848	49 905	61 275	58 683	54 643	65 657

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 838	—	5 236	—	2 961	3 343	2 853
In labor force	1 897	—	4 182	—	2 149	2 425	2 049
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.8	—	79.9	—	72.6	72.5	71.8
Civilian labor force	1 897	—	4 182	—	2 149	2 425	2 049
Employed	1 696	—	4 016	—	2 097	2 311	1 968
Unemployed	201	—	166	—	52	114	81
Percent of civilian labor force	10.6	—	4.0	—	2.4	4.7	4.0
Not in labor force	941	—	1 054	—	812	918	804
Institutionalized persons	193	—	—	—	—	48	—
Enrolled in school	42	—	229	—	50	108	61
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	392	—	355	—	433	392	496
Females 16 years and over	1 501	—	2 630	—	1 441	1 712	1 489
In labor force	798	—	1 969	—	953	1 072	942
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.2	—	74.9	—	66.1	62.6	63.3
Civilian labor force	798	—	1 969	—	953	1 072	942
Employed	747	—	1 875	—	932	1 021	912
Unemployed	51	—	94	—	21	51	30
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	—	4.8	—	2.2	4.8	3.2
With own children under 6 years	210	—	454	—	221	376	185
In labor force	108	—	281	—	133	227	114
With own children 6 to 17 years only	139	—	558	—	285	344	145
In labor force	115	—	504	—	272	301	130
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	312	—	628	—	316	480	239
All parents present in household in labor force	155	—	378	—	166	294	156
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	337	—	1 347	—	595	874	394
All parents present in household in labor force	220	—	1 143	—	505	652	308
Persons 16 to 19 years	154	—	391	—	158	239	193
Not enrolled in school	64	—	51	—	62	20	29
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	—	14	—	25	6	8
Not high school graduate	37	—	—	—	16	12	11
Employed	14	—	—	—	—	6	3
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	9	6	—
Not in labor force	23	—	—	—	7	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 696	—	4 016	—	2 097	2 311	1 968
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	118	—	760	—	207	198	161
Professional specialty occupations	102	—	827	—	275	306	239
Technicians and related support occupations	125	—	180	—	110	88	57
Sales occupations	149	—	407	—	214	223	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	314	—	668	—	382	359	406
Private household occupations	10	—	—	—	7	—	29
Protective service occupations	42	—	23	—	48	35	193
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	—	243	—	100	181	28
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	—	40	—	17	40	327
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	272	—	528	—	428	481	194
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	237	—	163	—	212	236	88
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	—	81	—	58	100	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	—	96	—	39	64	157
Construction	192	—	275	—	201	198	627
Manufacturing	404	—	892	—	676	702	71
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	68	—	167	—	106	106	395
Wholesale and retail trade	336	—	670	—	288	464	202
Finance, insurance, and real estate	176	—	417	—	161	112	91
Business and repair services	101	—	203	—	86	107	337
Professional and related services	256	—	1 099	—	411	459	—
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 696	—	4 016	—	2 097	2 311	1 968
Private wage and salary workers	1 513	—	3 146	—	1 723	1 817	1 703
Government workers	115	—	482	—	272	304	232
Local government workers	53	—	247	—	191	232	159
Self-employed workers	68	—	332	—	102	190	33
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 985	—	4 359	—	2 251	2 594	2 191
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 565	—	3 301	—	1 774	1 877	1 678
50 to 52 weeks	1 168	—	2 679	—	1 380	1 475	1 319
40 to 49 weeks	199	—	275	—	120	177	197
27 to 39 weeks	89	—	153	—	107	118	75
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	200	—	523	—	335	339	340
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 175	—	4 779	—	2 448	2 892	2 270
With a mobility or self-care limitation	125	—	28	—	127	125	50
With a mobility limitation	79	—	20	—	16	64	10
In labor force	36	—	—	—	—	32	—
With a self-care limitation	63	—	19	—	127	88	44
With a work disability	271	—	185	—	112	199	173
In labor force	143	—	82	—	67	148	106
Prevented from working	108	—	56	—	39	39	47
No work disability	1 904	—	4 594	—	2 336	2 693	2 097
In labor force	1 676	—	4 008	—	2 002	2 266	1 861
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	470	—	457	—	513	403	583
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	—	44	—	100	119	113
With a mobility limitation	40	—	44	—	49	86	113
With a self-care limitation	29	—	23	—	80	62	54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	115	—	78	—	111	78	83
Mean family income (dollars)	20 111	—	17 511	—	22 299	23 178	18 597
1 worker	179	—	431	—	232	326	191
Mean family income (dollars)	27 226	—	68 515	—	36 506	32 143	37 716
2 or more workers	435	—	1 484	—	772	876	646
Mean family income (dollars)	41 478	—	72 890	—	59 304	52 811	64 255

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	411 507	30 545	26 210	23 903	4 335	1 301	1 901	2 633
Less than \$5,000	14 037	771	670	658	101	21	33	81
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25 727	1 692	1 504	1 464	188	106	111	176
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 083	1 636	1 414	1 346	222	61	137	159
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50 828	4 026	3 509	3 382	517	143	274	375
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55 906	4 699	4 042	3 786	657	238	344	325
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81 752	6 556	5 494	5 190	1 062	285	359	616
\$50,000 to \$74,999	93 938	7 605	6 397	5 570	1 208	258	446	719
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38 278	2 394	2 153	1 758	241	92	151	144
\$100,000 or more	28 958	1 166	1 027	749	139	97	44	38
Median (dollars)	41 440	40 310	40 018	38 261	41 325	37 289	36 630	39 068
Mean (dollars)	49 337	44 819	44 842	42 712	44 678	48 440	40 764	40 513
Families	288 785	22 058	18 743	16 750	3 315	877	1 374	1 831
Median income (dollars)	48 771	47 018	47 114	45 631	46 334	46 755	45 316	47 923
Males 15 years and over, with income	396 882	29 639	25 187	22 650	4 452	1 154	1 832	2 393
Median income (dollars)	27 000	27 617	27 397	26 810	28 950	29 871	26 507	27 068
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.0	61.0	61.2	60.6	59.6	64.0	54.0	59.0
Median income (dollars)	35 054	32 861	32 598	31 989	34 124	33 170	31 667	32 168
Females 15 years and over, with income	406 346	29 551	25 292	22 975	4 259	1 207	1 826	2 669
Median income (dollars)	14 936	14 173	14 429	14 215	13 070	17 558	13 465	15 106
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.0	38.8	39.3	39.1	35.7	40.2	36.9	37.6
Median income (dollars)	24 054	22 015	22 180	21 996	21 041	21 719	22 555	23 371
Per capita income (dollars)	18 919	17 297	17 417	16 909	16 610	20 026	16 378	16 538
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	411 507	30 545	26 210	23 903	4 335	1 301	1 901	2 633
With earnings	338 157	25 448	21 876	19 687	3 572	1 031	1 531	2 012
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 514	46 094	46 266	44 180	45 038	50 989	41 714	43 775
With Social Security income	107 438	8 057	6 762	6 425	1 295	337	570	966
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 429	8 290	8 339	8 340	8 035	9 221	8 631	7 877
With public assistance income	24 671	1 061	923	881	138	44	46	68
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 731	4 699	4 681	4 654	4 823	4 956	6 107	4 143
With retirement income	71 380	5 669	4 761	4 501	908	264	459	710
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 364	6 796	6 922	6 916	6 132	9 010	6 898	6 362
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	56 725	51 118	51 328	49 133	49 934	56 118	47 285	49 224
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 394	49 643	50 122	47 246	47 127	57 439	44 336	46 652
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 633	52 324	52 292	50 598	52 519	55 202	49 259	50 903
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 049	54 180	54 551	52 083	52 117	60 578	49 609	52 020
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 072	54 682	55 624	52 577	50 083	64 671	49 573	50 255
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 261	53 772	53 711	51 709	54 153	57 522	49 631	53 141
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 362	32 579	31 597	31 518	39 299	33 565	28 754	28 074
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 737	23 249	23 169	22 770	24 165	19 936	23 184	26 133
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 921	42 769	41 909	42 188	46 707	42 779	36 422	30 303
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	288 785	22 058	18 743	16 750	3 315	877	1 374	1 831
Householder worked in 1989	232 646	18 075	15 296	13 505	2 779	699	1 074	1 472
With related children under 18 years	136 842	10 270	8 629	7 582	1 641	378	561	762
With related children under 5 years	59 579	4 500	3 764	3 315	736	224	244	214
Married-couple families	228 737	18 460	15 646	13 852	2 814	697	1 163	1 584
Householder worked in 1989	190 890	15 422	13 030	11 405	2 392	547	940	1 290
With related children under 18 years	102 561	8 453	7 020	6 092	1 433	302	441	644
With related children under 5 years	46 882	3 976	3 315	2 898	661	196	222	192
Female householder, no husband present	47 244	2 768	2 415	2 242	353	119	164	202
Householder worked in 1989	31 546	2 014	1 751	1 611	263	99	92	157
With related children under 18 years	29 033	1 562	1 427	1 308	135	55	95	108
With related children under 5 years	10 757	416	373	341	43	13	22	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	167 575	10 822	9 522	9 058	1 300	554	648	889
Nonfamily householder	122 722	8 487	7 467	7 153	1 020	424	527	802
65 years and over	43 212	3 031	2 523	2 463	508	123	130	462
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 055 695	78 794	67 025	59 999	11 769	3 147	4 637	6 335
Persons under 18 years	243 858	18 200	15 246	13 234	2 954	632	958	1 297
Related children under 18 years	242 692	18 115	15 178	13 166	2 937	632	950	1 297
Related children 5 to 17 years	169 304	12 531	10 437	8 989	2 094	426	654	952
Persons 65 years and over	134 939	9 831	8 332	7 875	1 499	461	702	1 121
Persons 75 years and over	52 808	3 759	3 199	3 057	560	193	257	428
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	15 299	604	521	493	83	20	22	7
Percent below poverty level	5.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.6	.4
Householder worked in 1989	4 648	227	187	171	40	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years	12 495	470	410	394	60	8	22	—
With related children under 5 years	6 749	258	227	227	31	8	—	—
Married-couple families	3 719	233	191	171	42	7	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	1 294	73	62	54	11	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 937	124	105	97	19	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	1 022	63	52	52	11	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	10 790	336	317	309	19	13	22	—
Householder worked in 1989	3 024	137	125	117	12	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years	10 007	319	300	292	19	8	22	—
With related children under 5 years	5 474	187	175	175	12	8	—	—
Unrelated individuals	24 061	1 305	1 171	1 147	134	60	63	97
Nonfamily householder	13 922	929	817	805	112	37	55	90
65 years and over	7 224	642	578	566	64	39	18	75
Persons	74 785	3 095	2 734	2 610	361	104	127	111
Percent below poverty level	7.1	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	1.8
Persons under 18 years	28 080	968	852	814	116	12	50	—
Related children under 18 years	27 275	900	792	754	108	12	42	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 008	572	501	463	71	—	42	—
Persons 65 years and over	9 633	782	681	657	101	58	18	82
Persons 75 years and over	4 963	419	384	384	35	34	6	52
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32 182	1 125	964	952	161	48	27	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	96 300	4 262	3 738	3 560	524	192	192	175
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	168 049	9 453	8 260	7 876	1 193	390	505	530

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	3 158	2 022	2 587	1 044	2 565	1 510	1 770	1 854
Less than \$5,000	46	31	100	84	50	35	70	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	83	63	119	182	64	44	214	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	99	193	175	82	100	48	131	59
\$15,000 to \$24,999	467	212	406	161	389	132	306	191
\$25,000 to \$34,999	702	311	500	146	285	219	223	219
\$35,000 to \$49,999	715	444	542	200	561	381	320	400
\$50,000 to \$74,999	788	552	628	146	624	422	345	515
\$75,000 to \$99,999	197	154	84	35	309	157	123	266
\$100,000 or more	61	62	33	8	183	72	38	113
Median (dollars)	37 642	40 840	34 868	26 548	46 319	45 714	32 731	48 854
Mean (dollars)	42 726	45 131	38 451	30 620	52 478	48 607	37 761	52 701
Families	2 067	1 492	1 856	608	1 949	1 219	1 308	1 440
Median income (dollars)	45 133	44 545	40 533	36 538	50 867	49 338	39 722	55 917
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 940	1 948	2 474	824	2 625	1 616	1 521	2 038
Median income (dollars)	26 603	28 870	24 915	23 963	30 166	28 169	26 318	30 237
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.6	60.6	61.0	55.5	60.5	58.4	59.5	64.5
Median income (dollars)	30 464	34 525	30 426	31 311	34 842	32 679	33 674	35 843
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 763	2 051	2 441	1 014	2 384	1 566	1 705	1 963
Median income (dollars)	18 266	13 558	13 388	10 995	15 925	12 248	11 526	14 261
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.1	38.1	42.4	32.1	39.2	37.6	34.3	38.6
Median income (dollars)	22 973	23 973	20 719	19 012	22 522	22 995	20 431	23 839
Per capita income (dollars)	18 263	17 089	14 971	13 503	19 514	17 211	14 207	19 094
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	3 158	2 022	2 587	1 044	2 565	1 510	1 770	1 854
With earnings	2 848	1 760	2 118	688	2 280	1 254	1 319	1 642
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 692	44 438	39 517	37 403	51 718	49 992	43 328	52 618
With Social Security income	611	492	737	412	492	443	510	403
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 401	8 536	8 866	7 486	8 539	8 187	7 768	8 571
With public assistance income	73	92	78	92	33	20	188	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 801	5 107	4 306	4 343	2 548	4 577	4 835	5 066
With retirement income	454	341	478	227	372	294	371	313
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 818	7 656	5 257	4 532	7 851	7 916	5 708	8 326
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	48 073	46 914	43 689	39 810	57 366	52 837	43 372	59 606
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 407	44 176	42 255	34 688	58 103	50 434	35 568	64 768
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 596	49 288	44 735	43 560	56 670	54 508	51 591	56 175
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 595	51 795	46 474	47 355	58 594	54 007	47 735	61 452
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 064	52 985	46 603	46 066	58 757	51 267	44 620	66 868
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 333	50 829	46 381	48 107	58 431	55 978	50 108	57 389
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	44 218	24 875	31 360	22 726	39 581	42 750	27 268	42 207
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 224	18 763	22 437	17 090	46 625	38 254	15 544	41 175
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 809	33 989	41 015	32 588	34 298	44 999	61 390	42 702
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	2 067	1 492	1 856	608	1 949	1 219	1 308	1 440
Householder worked in 1989	1 662	1 161	1 411	464	1 732	1 014	1 036	1 231
With related children under 18 years	959	724	783	265	972	527	694	589
With related children under 5 years	438	356	335	116	459	181	304	257
Married-couple families	1 686	1 143	1 525	415	1 789	1 097	999	1 232
Householder worked in 1989	1 397	929	1 190	316	1 592	919	810	1 085
With related children under 18 years	786	524	636	153	914	478	442	537
With related children under 5 years	415	269	311	82	444	181	211	252
Female householder, no husband present	254	289	254	154	119	90	262	145
Householder worked in 1989	191	177	180	117	105	63	184	104
With related children under 18 years	167	187	132	98	51	30	208	47
With related children under 5 years	23	74	16	28	8	—	81	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 354	743	980	561	788	365	609	531
Nonfamily householder	1 091	530	731	436	616	291	462	414
65 years and over	165	116	284	252	186	147	249	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 444	5 313	6 632	2 396	6 885	4 259	4 676	5 042
Persons under 18 years	1 529	1 217	1 489	475	1 683	959	1 265	1 051
Related children under 18 years	1 529	1 217	1 453	475	1 683	959	1 260	1 051
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 037	793	949	324	1 145	678	892	737
Persons 65 years and over	751	573	1 029	422	681	549	599	517
Persons 75 years and over	228	196	388	244	261	217	257	198
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	54	86	30	48	22	20	99	11
Percent below poverty level	2.6	5.8	1.6	7.9	1.1	1.6	7.6	.8
Householder worked in 1989	8	28	8	28	22	—	18	11
With related children under 18 years	40	86	8	44	11	5	91	5
With related children under 5 years	33	52	8	28	11	—	46	5
Married-couple families	38	16	16	4	22	20	23	5
Householder worked in 1989	8	7	—	—	22	—	4	5
With related children under 18 years	32	16	—	—	11	5	15	5
With related children under 5 years	25	7	—	—	—	—	4	5
Female householder, no husband present	8	70	14	44	—	—	71	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	21	8	28	—	—	14	6
With related children under 18 years	8	70	8	44	—	—	71	—
With related children under 5 years	8	45	8	28	—	—	42	—
Unrelated individuals	101	50	194	135	49	26	133	61
Nonfamily householder	37	18	135	105	35	20	96	33
65 years and over	27	27	104	68	28	15	84	17
Persons	292	341	260	232	108	81	491	100
Percent below poverty level	3.9	6.4	3.9	9.7	1.6	1.9	10.5	2.0
Persons under 18 years	79	188	52	45	19	11	225	16
Related children under 18 years	79	188	16	45	19	11	225	16
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	121	7	17	—	11	162	6
Persons 65 years and over	46	27	124	68	28	26	99	17
Persons 75 years and over	18	18	71	53	23	13	46	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	127	49	112	100	73	55	169	18
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	335	443	296	281	200	119	716	130
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	716	927	963	552	554	359	1 202	280

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 558	—	2 307	—	1 371	1 559	1 405
Less than \$5,000	96	—	12	—	18	58	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	222	—	40	—	54	35	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	—	68	—	55	89	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999	326	—	127	—	169	171	177
\$25,000 to \$34,999	274	—	256	—	210	246	201
\$35,000 to \$49,999	367	—	304	—	288	466	308
\$50,000 to \$74,999	125	—	827	—	429	364	415
\$75,000 to \$99,999	46	—	395	—	90	91	60
\$100,000 or more	—	—	278	—	58	39	42
Median (dollars)	25 650	—	56 937	—	43 013	40 952	40 491
Mean (dollars)	27 983	—	66 912	—	46 523	42 516	45 277
Families	729	—	1 993	—	1 115	1 280	920
Median income (dollars)	33 527	—	59 343	—	49 536	42 845	49 962
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 285	—	2 537	—	1 488	1 600	1 364
Median income (dollars)	20 927	—	35 096	—	29 625	28 310	28 864
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.2	—	66.9	—	58.3	60.2	60.4
Median income (dollars)	24 694	—	45 059	—	35 849	32 841	33 651
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 386	—	2 317	—	1 314	1 541	1 404
Median income (dollars)	10 078	—	16 242	—	14 276	10 759	14 831
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.1	—	41.6	—	39.0	33.2	35.3
Median income (dollars)	18 447	—	25 428	—	20 056	21 500	21 382
Per capita income (dollars)	13 204	—	21 797	—	16 820	14 677	18 955
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 558	—	2 307	—	1 371	1 559	1 405
With earnings	1 204	—	2 189	—	1 138	1 356	1 078
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 838	—	65 033	—	47 663	42 410	45 573
With Social Security income	452	—	337	—	407	427	461
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 303	—	8 323	—	7 758	8 428	7 915
With public assistance income	81	—	42	—	32	49	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 155	—	5 246	—	8 625	3 560	3 774
With retirement income	218	—	260	—	297	279	332
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 381	—	7 035	—	5 161	5 418	7 602
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	34 608	—	69 776	—	50 877	45 742	54 626
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 469	—	71 018	—	49 852	46 565	44 441
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 372	—	68 505	—	51 731	44 689	61 294
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 325	—	73 615	—	53 306	47 340	57 669
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 266	—	75 573	—	52 956	49 065	48 023
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 097	—	71 594	—	53 594	44 844	65 010
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 079	—	32 617	—	28 387	38 227	48 515
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 799	—	28 239	—	20 887	24 970	29 855
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 351	—	38 204	—	37 618	44 522	52 473
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	729	—	1 993	—	1 115	1 280	920
Householder worked in 1989	549	—	1 791	—	935	1 097	747
With related children under 18 years	368	—	1 047	—	515	746	380
With related children under 5 years	187	—	449	—	199	340	197
Married-couple families	522	—	1 794	—	1 003	1 089	722
Householder worked in 1989	390	—	1 625	—	838	950	604
With related children under 18 years	235	—	928	—	460	653	320
With related children under 5 years	123	—	417	—	194	291	176
Female householder, no husband present	190	—	173	—	87	146	120
Householder worked in 1989	142	—	140	—	78	102	83
With related children under 18 years	130	—	119	—	48	66	21
With related children under 5 years	64	—	32	—	5	31	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 036	—	464	—	340	367	593
Nonfamily householder	829	—	314	—	256	279	485
65 years and over	221	—	60	—	146	138	224
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 233	—	7 026	—	3 827	4 520	3 422
Persons under 18 years	679	—	2 012	—	927	1 379	648
Related children under 18 years	660	—	2 012	—	918	1 371	648
Related children 5 to 17 years	402	—	1 448	—	650	1 005	439
Persons 65 years and over	470	—	457	—	513	403	583
Persons 75 years and over	190	—	142	—	182	162	216
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	74	—	28	—	5	53	25
Percent below poverty level	10.2	—	1.4	—	.4	4.1	2.7
Householder worked in 1989	40	—	16	—	5	27	8
With related children under 18 years	74	—	16	—	5	42	13
With related children under 5 years	36	—	—	—	5	18	8
Married-couple families	13	—	20	—	—	30	12
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	8	—	—	11	—
With related children under 18 years	13	—	8	—	—	19	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	61	—	8	—	5	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	32	—	8	—	5	7	—
With related children under 18 years	61	—	8	—	5	14	—
With related children under 5 years	36	—	—	—	5	7	—
Unrelated individuals	178	—	24	—	38	39	57
Nonfamily householder	144	—	12	—	30	31	51
65 years and over	64	—	12	—	24	24	16
Persons	363	—	124	—	61	187	113
Percent below poverty level	11.2	—	1.8	—	1.6	4.1	3.3
Persons under 18 years	117	—	38	—	18	79	19
Related children under 18 years	101	—	38	—	18	71	19
Related children 5 to 17 years	56	—	38	—	13	47	11
Persons 65 years and over	64	—	24	—	24	43	34
Persons 75 years and over	39	—	—	—	10	10	15
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	152	—	12	—	26	107	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	481	—	178	—	76	253	195
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	898	—	384	—	231	554	408

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	935 150	76 971	65 232	58 379
Native	867 315	72 340	61 119	54 490
Foreign born	67 835	4 631	4 113	3 889
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	11 833	799	725	725
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	71 584	60 677	54 381
Speak a language other than English	117 442	9 041	7 994	7 603
Do not speak English "very well"	45 325	3 131	2 796	2 726
In linguistically isolated households	23 291	1 349	1 229	1 229
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	217 906	17 611	14 685	12 730
Preprimary school	18 940	1 653	1 272	1 102
Public school	11 175	945	695	600
Elementary or high school	129 384	11 186	9 306	7 954
Public school	115 666	9 949	8 189	6 915
College	69 582	4 772	4 107	3 674
Public college	46 282	3 810	3 271	2 976
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	647 141	51 842	44 081	39 704
Less than 9th grade	50 240	4 960	4 159	4 018
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73 628	7 361	6 187	5 838
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	193 977	18 416	15 617	14 333
Some college, no degree	104 581	8 949	7 514	6 721
Associate degree	47 544	3 675	3 172	2 768
Bachelor's degree	108 513	5 768	5 095	4 232
Graduate or professional degree	68 658	2 713	2 337	1 794
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	76.2	76.5	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.4	16.4	16.9	15.2
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	985	1 069	1 042	1 021
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	71 584	60 677	54 381
Same house	518 483	43 448	36 057	31 921
Different house in United States	346 291	27 689	24 234	22 112
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	59 661	13 460	12 676	12 364
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149 695	2 575	1 463	1 013
Different MSA/PMSA	118 744	10 497	9 225	7 997
Not in an MSA/PMSA	18 191	1 157	870	738
Abroad	10 950	447	386	348
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	500 499	41 399	35 255	31 410
Car, truck, or van	461 485	39 161	33 307	29 688
Drove alone	409 115	34 780	29 447	26 175
Carpooled	52 370	4 381	3 860	3 513
Public transportation	11 904	323	319	300
Other means	16 791	1 168	1 016	948
Worked at home	10 319	747	613	474
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.5	20.2	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	373 593	16 693	13 964	12 879
Central city	126 891	14 054	12 737	12 179
Outside central city	246 702	2 639	1 227	700
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	126 906	24 706	21 291	18 531
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	758 636	61 202	52 082	46 990
In labor force	531 561	44 497	37 911	33 855
Employed	508 796	42 326	35 987	32 086
Unemployed	21 634	2 130	1 883	1 728
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.1
Females 16 years and over	395 595	31 706	27 085	24 529
Employed	239 706	19 924	17 080	15 271
Unemployed	8 405	840	738	644
With own children under 6 years	52 092	4 641	3 873	3 426
In labor force	33 747	3 148	2 688	2 414
With own children 6 to 17 years only	55 586	4 829	4 055	3 514
In labor force	46 024	4 169	3 466	2 971
Persons 16 to 19 years	44 997	3 719	3 129	2 757
Not enrolled in school	7 860	934	823	772
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 398	296	257	243
Not high school graduate	3 418	351	312	312
Employed	1 800	178	169	169
Unemployed	600	58	43	43
Not in labor force	1 018	115	100	100
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	570 628	46 810	39 811	35 567
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	443 908	36 677	31 372	28 169
50 to 52 weeks	342 420	28 766	24 616	22 020
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	615 148	50 889	43 316	38 681
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20 154	1 668	1 366	1 338
With a mobility limitation	9 090	716	626	606
In labor force	3 261	215	183	183
With a self-care limitation	15 241	1 267	1 008	989
With a work disability	36 061	3 281	2 797	2 612
In labor force	18 943	1 770	1 449	1 367
Prevented from working	13 856	1 266	1 141	1 085
Na work disability	579 087	47 608	40 519	36 069
In labor force	493 099	41 422	35 330	31 448
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	127 894	9 732	8 233	7 776
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 518	1 939	1 607	1 563
With a mobility limitation	16 934	1 368	1 120	1 076
With a self-care limitation	14 225	1 247	1 051	1 028

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	508 796	42 326	35 987	32 086
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	77 549	5 052	4 501	3 784
Professional specialty occupations	86 489	5 414	4 603	3 784
Technicians and related support occupations	21 790	1 821	1 566	1 393
Sales occupations	63 339	4 701	4 069	3 662
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	93 317	7 811	6 664	6 047
Private household occupations	805	64	57	57
Protective service occupations	7 430	563	451	428
Service occupations, except protective and household	42 752	3 523	3 056	2 813
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 508	284	199	159
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57 623	6 764	5 528	5 000
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26 841	3 924	3 288	3 131
Transportation and material moving occupations	13 321	1 096	850	769
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13 032	1 309	1 155	1 059
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	363 500	29 775	25 464	23 183
Less than \$5,000	8 620	704	603	591
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 772	1 658	1 470	1 430
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 281	1 578	1 356	1 288
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 089	3 921	3 404	3 277
\$25,000 to \$34,999	49 094	4 585	3 928	3 672
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 626	6 417	5 363	5 059
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87 135	7 408	6 209	5 393
\$75,000 to \$99,999	36 020	2 376	2 142	1 747
\$100,000 or more	27 863	1 128	989	726
Median (dollars)	43 311	40 386	40 138	38 433
Mean (dollars)	51 521	44 849	44 897	42 894
Families	253 079	21 417	18 126	16 159
Median income (dollars)	51 112	47 183	47 319	45 863
Per capita income (dollars)	20 223	17 406	17 548	17 084
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	363 500	29 775	25 464	23 183
With earnings	299 963	24 763	21 215	19 052
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 224	46 119	46 321	44 388
With Social Security income	100 638	7 980	6 685	6 348
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 595	8 300	8 352	8 353
With public assistance income	14 044	985	847	805
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 746	4 631	4 600	4 566
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	59 744	51 239	51 496	49 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 189	50 251	50 868	47 932
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 965	54 081	54 469	52 219
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 321	54 939	55 973	52 843
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 662	33 369	32 456	32 442
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 416	23 986	24 081	23 711
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	253 079	21 417	18 126	16 159
Householder worked in 1989	206 378	17 527	14 772	13 007
With related children under 18 years	111 810	9 831	8 198	7 158
With related children under 5 years	48 127	4 302	3 574	3 132
Married-couple families	211 894	18 016	15 218	13 450
Householder worked in 1989	176 436	15 026	12 650	11 051
With related children under 18 years	92 016	8 177	6 744	5 823
With related children under 5 years	42 159	3 862	3 201	2 791
Female householder, no husband present	30 981	2 574	2 229	2 056
Householder worked in 1989	21 876	1 865	1 610	1 470
With related children under 18 years	15 973	1 402	1 275	1 156
With related children under 5 years	4 719	332	297	265
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	145 756	10 565	9 265	8 801
Nonfamily householder	110 421	8 358	7 338	7 024
65 years and over	40 659	3 013	2 505	2 445
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	910 053	76 311	64 625	57 772
Persons under 18 years	195 576	17 381	14 473	12 490
Related children under 18 years	194 699	17 299	14 408	12 425
Related children 5 to 17 years	135 801	11 968	9 904	8 478
Persons 65 years and over	127 894	9 732	8 233	7 776
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	6 932	489	406	378
Percent below poverty level	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 464	165	125	109
With related children under 18 years	5 073	366	306	290
With related children under 5 years	2 593	181	150	150
Married-couple families	2 631	181	139	119
Householder worked in 1989	900	43	32	24
With related children under 18 years	1 238	83	64	56
With related children under 5 years	663	34	23	23
Female householder, no husband present	3 888	273	254	246
Householder worked in 1989	1 400	105	93	85
With related children under 18 years	3 582	256	237	229
With related children under 5 years	1 835	139	127	127
Unrelated individuals	17 384	1 269	1 135	1 111
Nonfamily householder	10 464	922	810	798
65 years and over	6 122	642	578	566
Persons	38 629	2 683	2 322	2 206
Percent below poverty level	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.8
Persons under 18 years	10 811	769	653	615
Related children under 18 years	10 237	701	593	555
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 916	476	405	367
Persons 65 years and over	7 983	782	681	657
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15 903	956	795	783
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	54 042	3 823	3 299	3 129

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT CMSA		Total	Bristol city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	94 135	1 212	1 163	1 058
Native	80 209	1 205	1 156	1 051
Foreign born	13 926	7	7	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	508	11	11	11
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	1 098	1 058	960
Speak a language other than English	7 703	52	52	52
Do not speak English "very well"	2 542	41	41	41
In linguistically isolated households	1 245	21	21	21
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 619	408	383	342
Preprimary school	1 632	26	18	18
Public school	1 294	10	2	2
Elementary or high school	19 623	291	274	242
Public school	18 283	274	266	242
College	7 364	91	91	82
Public college	5 575	79	79	70
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	53 426	656	641	591
Less than 9th grade	5 293	35	35	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 756	92	92	92
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 183	215	215	208
Some college, no degree	8 615	175	175	151
Associate degree	2 774	25	25	17
Bachelor's degree	4 415	73	73	62
Graduate or professional degree	2 390	41	26	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	80.6	80.2	78.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.7	17.4	15.4	14.9
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 298	1 627	1 644	1 731
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	1 098	1 058	960
Same house	39 291	437	430	354
Different house in United States	42 870	646	613	599
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 249	282	274	274
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 850	42	26	26
Different MSA/PMSA	9 641	273	264	250
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 130	49	49	49
Abroad	3 478	15	15	7
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	41 087	566	551	485
Car, truck, or van	31 405	531	516	459
Drove alone	24 745	447	432	390
Carpooled	6 660	84	84	69
Public transportation	6 715	5	5	5
Other means	2 555	24	24	15
Worked at home	412	6	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	22.0	22.0	22.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	36 116	225	225	211
Central city	21 118	191	191	191
Outside central city	14 998	34	34	20
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 971	341	326	274
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	68 943	828	813	737
In labor force	47 511	638	623	557
Employed	42 325	592	577	511
Unemployed	5 055	46	46	46
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	7.2	7.4	8.3
Females 16 years and over	36 519	396	388	355
Employed	22 236	297	289	256
Unemployed	2 263	11	11	11
With own children under 6 years	6 776	87	79	72
In labor force	4 452	74	66	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 617	104	104	104
In labor force	5 331	93	93	93
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 602	79	79	60
Not enrolled in school	1 644	19	19	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 047	11	11	11
Not high school graduate	889	7	7	7
Employed	206	—	—	—
Unemployed	115	7	7	7
Not in labor force	568	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 850	653	638	572
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 171	570	555	498
50 to 52 weeks	28 972	428	413	371
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	60 793	743	728	652
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 390	45	45	45
With a mobility limitation	1 669	28	28	28
In labor force	4 486	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	4 487	17	17	17
With a work disability	4 906	64	64	64
In labor force	1 864	15	15	15
Prevented from working	2 543	33	33	33
No work disability	55 887	679	664	588
In labor force	44 404	607	592	526
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 353	57	57	57
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 374	14	14	14
With a mobility limitation	897	8	8	8
With a self-care limitation	1 061	6	6	6

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	42 325	592	577	511
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	4 021	79	64	53
Professional specialty occupations.....	4 555	65	65	57
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 497	12	12	5
Sales occupations.....	3 162	12	12	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	10 278	176	176	142
Private household occupations.....	262	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	1 128	11	11	11
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	6 974	56	56	56
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	154	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	3 444	49	49	49
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 740	93	93	87
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1 625	35	35	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 485	4	4	4
INCOME IN 1989				
Households.....	31 964	396	381	363
Less than \$5,000.....	3 286	28	28	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 484	21	21	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2 531	17	17	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	5 401	63	63	63
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	4 659	61	61	61
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 754	93	85	85
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	4 544	87	87	76
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 676	9	2	2
\$100,000 or more.....	629	17	17	10
Median (dollars).....	27 744	35 800	35 050	32 875
Mean (dollars).....	33 054	39 362	38 326	35 942
Families.....	22 531	318	303	285
Median income (dollars).....	31 753	38 125	36 597	35 347
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 588	13 066	13 040	12 744
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households.....	31 964	396	381	363
With earnings.....	26 152	363	348	330
Mean earnings (dollars).....	36 516	40 144	39 107	36 535
With Social Security income.....	5 081	49	49	49
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 351	7 921	7 921	7 921
With public assistance income.....	5 476	22	22	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 375	5 567	5 567	5 567
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars).....	36 469	41 308	40 102	37 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 085	35 116	34 872	34 872
Married-couple families (dollars).....	51 471	55 371	53 835	50 148
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	51 806	55 726	55 726	55 726
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	22 261	21 998	20 810	20 810
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 329	17 133	15 127	15 127
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families.....	22 531	318	303	285
Householder worked in 1989.....	17 741	271	256	238
With related children under 18 years.....	14 924	214	206	199
With related children under 5 years.....	6 819	92	84	77
Married-couple families.....	10 441	184	177	159
Householder worked in 1989.....	8 984	163	156	138
With related children under 18 years.....	5 996	103	103	96
With related children under 5 years.....	2 740	31	31	24
Female householder, no husband present.....	10 550	134	126	126
Householder worked in 1989.....	7 478	108	100	100
With related children under 18 years.....	8 072	111	103	103
With related children under 5 years.....	3 651	61	53	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	15 252	156	156	156
Nonfamily householder.....	9 433	78	78	78
65 years and over.....	2 135	12	12	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	90 271	1 184	1 135	1 030
Persons under 18 years.....	27 399	404	370	341
Related children under 18 years.....	27 220	404	370	341
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	18 990	290	265	243
Persons 65 years and over.....	5 353	57	57	57
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families.....	4 119	48	48	48
Percent below poverty level.....	18.3	15.1	15.8	16.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 383	36	36	36
With related children under 18 years.....	3 559	48	48	48
With related children under 5 years.....	2 004	39	39	39
Married-couple families.....	533	4	4	4
Householder worked in 1989.....	189	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years.....	312	4	4	4
With related children under 5 years.....	155	4	4	4
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 383	44	44	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 091	32	32	32
With related children under 18 years.....	3 094	44	44	44
With related children under 5 years.....	1 766	35	35	35
Unrelated individuals.....	4 044	9	9	9
Nonfamily householder.....	2 354	—	—	—
65 years and over.....	880	—	—	—
Persons.....	17 776	163	163	163
Percent below poverty level.....	19.7	13.8	14.4	15.8
Persons under 18 years.....	7 772	96	96	96
Related children under 18 years.....	7 629	96	96	96
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 781	43	43	43
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 255	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	8 460	77	77	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	21 521	190	190	190

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	2 105
Native	1 948
Foreign born	157
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Speak a language other than English	314
Do not speak English "very well"	82
In linguistically isolated households	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	554
Preprimary school	23
Public school	18
Elementary or high school	409
Public school	398
College	122
Public college	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	1 392
Less than 9th grade	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	368
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	505
Some college, no degree	254
Associate degree	57
Bachelor's degree	48
Graduate or professional degree	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 455
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Some house	1 006
Different house in United States	963
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	348
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	364
Different MSA/PMSA	227
Not in on MSA/PMSA	24
Abroad	53
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	1 064
Car, truck, or van	886
Drove alone	744
Carpooled	142
Public transportation	79
Other means	88
Worked at home	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	894
Central city	340
Outside central city	554
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	170
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	1 672
In labor force	1 240
Employed	1 093
Unemployed	147
Percent of civilian labor force	11.9
Females 16 years and over	908
Employed	561
Unemployed	60
With own children under 6 years	86
In labor force	79
With own children 6 to 17 years only	156
In labor force	110
Persons 16 to 19 years	87
Not enrolled in school	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	-
Not high school graduate	12
Employed	12
Unemployed	-
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 175
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	946
50 to 52 weeks	734
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 420
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85
With a mobility limitation	35
In labor force	10
With a self-care limitation	71
With a work disability	192
In labor force	107
Prevented from working	70
No work disability	1 228
In labor force	1 075
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	230
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55
With a mobility limitation	53
With a self-care limitation	34

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 093
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	106
Professional specialty occupations	76
Technicians and related support occupations	71
Sales occupations	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	191
Private household occupations	—
Protective service occupations	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	788
Less than \$5,000	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	98
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169
\$50,000 to \$74,999	157
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24
\$100,000 or more	12
Median (dollars)	30 606
Mean (dollars)	34 441
Families	
Median income (dollars)	37 454
Per capita income (dollars)	12 277
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	788
With earnings	629
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 056
With Social Security income	185
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 589
With public assistance income	121
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 703
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	39 492
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 378
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 241
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 097
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 718
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	525
Householder worked in 1989	381
With related children under 18 years	305
With related children under 5 years	85
Married-couple families	294
Householder worked in 1989	227
With related children under 18 years	178
With related children under 5 years	50
Female householder, no husband present	175
Householder worked in 1989	105
With related children under 18 years	118
With related children under 5 years	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	405
Nonfamily householder	263
65 years and over	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 048
Persons under 18 years	461
Related children under 18 years	458
Related children 5 to 17 years	375
Persons 65 years and over	230
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	52
Percent below poverty level	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	—
Married-couple families	—
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	—
With related children under 5 years	—
Female householder, no husband present	52
Householder worked in 1989	—
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals	162
Nonfamily householder	67
65 years and over	45
Persons	333
Percent below poverty level	16.3
Persons under 18 years	91
Related children under 18 years	91
Related children 5 to 17 years	64
Persons 65 years and over	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	365

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT CMSA		Total	Bristol city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	15 324	569	542	483
Native	4 161	213	208	208
Foreign born	11 163	356	334	275
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	1 174	17	17	17
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	509	482	423
Speak a language other than English	10 985	335	319	260
Do not speak English "very well"	5 516	108	101	101
In linguistically isolated households	3 613	36	36	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 387	167	149	138
Preprimary school	327	8	8	8
Public school	200	8	8	8
Elementary or high school	3 064	115	110	110
Public school	2 919	115	110	110
College	1 996	44	31	20
Public college	1 037	16	9	9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	8 748	365	343	295
Less than 9th grade	1 003	10	10	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	878	62	62	54
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 255	31	31	31
Some college, no degree	1 186	37	24	24
Associate degree	581	29	29	29
Bachelor's degree	1 999	119	110	78
Graduate or professional degree	1 846	77	77	69
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	80.3	79.0	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.0	53.7	54.5	49.8
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 037	910	951	1 071
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	509	482	423
Same house	4 020	248	243	235
Different house in United States	6 931	192	183	143
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 294	74	74	74
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 003	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	3 464	118	109	69
Not in an MSA/PMSA	170	—	—	—
Abroad	3 073	69	56	45
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	8 049	272	250	210
Car, truck, or van	7 006	249	233	193
Drove alone	5 394	196	180	172
Carpooled	1 612	53	53	21
Public transportation	387	17	17	17
Other means	544	—	—	—
Worked at home	112	6	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	23.9	23.9	21.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 203	88	75	75
Central city	2 295	77	70	70
Outside central city	3 908	11	5	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 846	184	175	135
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	11 538	433	411	352
In labor force	8 725	326	304	253
Employed	8 228	292	270	230
Unemployed	484	34	34	23
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	10.4	11.2	9.1
Females 16 years and over	5 604	219	206	174
Employed	3 705	120	107	83
Unemployed	185	23	23	23
With own children under 6 years	1 108	45	39	39
In labor force	724	38	32	32
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 188	49	41	41
In labor force	987	30	30	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 091	50	50	50
Not enrolled in school	65	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	37	—	—	—
Employed	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 062	319	297	257
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 419	244	235	203
50 to 52 weeks	5 433	194	185	153
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	10 830	417	395	336
With a mobility or self-care limitation	508	20	20	20
With a mobility limitation	177	20	20	20
In labor force	57	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	366	—	—	—
With a work disability	231	41	41	41
In labor force	75	—	—	—
Prevented from working	124	30	30	30
No work disability	10 599	376	354	295
In labor force	8 521	326	304	253
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	651	16	16	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	184	10	10	10
With a mobility limitation	132	10	10	10
With a self-care limitation	116	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 228	292	270	230
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	981	85	85	53
Professional specialty occupations	1 653	59	50	50
Technicians and related support occupations	581	11	11	11
Sales occupations	770	17	17	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 404	15	15	7
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	969	34	27	27
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	744	49	49	49
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	883	22	16	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	98	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	4 221	177	168	160
Less than \$5,000	254	21	21	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	141	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	128	8	8	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	417	10	10	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	556	16	16	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	740	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 177	95	86	86
\$75,000 to \$99,999	403	9	9	9
\$100,000 or more	405	18	18	10
Median (dollars)	47 710	57 740	56 500	55 479
Mean (dollars)	58 586	72 373	72 745	51 707
Families	3 444	167	158	150
Median income (dollars)	52 314	59 214	57 868	56 750
Per capita income (dollars)	16 906	22 613	22 591	17 176
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	4 221	177	168	160
With earnings	3 966	167	158	150
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 213	70 413	70 714	49 338
With Social Security income	351	11	11	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 619	5 963	5 963	5 963
With public assistance income	278	9	9	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 141	3 600	3 600	3 600
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	65 002	75 503	76 077	53 815
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 688	49 755	49 755	49 755
Married-couple families (dollars)	69 852	77 406	78 120	54 882
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 784	51 134	51 134	51 134
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 059	32 018	32 018	32 018
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 168	32 018	32 018	32 018
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	3 444	167	158	150
Householder worked in 1989	3 182	157	148	140
With related children under 18 years	2 352	97	97	97
With related children under 5 years	1 018	55	55	55
Married-couple families	2 869	160	151	143
Householder worked in 1989	2 678	150	141	133
With related children under 18 years	2 038	90	90	90
With related children under 5 years	917	48	48	48
Female householder, no husband present	316	7	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	264	7	7	7
With related children under 18 years	228	7	7	7
With related children under 5 years	70	7	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 656	10	10	10
Nonfamily householder	777	10	10	10
65 years and over	72	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	14 837	569	542	483
Persons under 18 years	4 325	171	166	166
Related children under 18 years	4 294	171	166	166
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 013	111	106	106
Persons 65 years and over	651	16	16	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	225	29	29	29
Percent below poverty level	6.5	17.4	18.4	19.3
Householder worked in 1989	140	19	19	19
With related children under 18 years	157	18	18	18
With related children under 5 years	89	18	18	18
Married-couple families	128	29	29	29
Householder worked in 1989	95	19	19	19
With related children under 18 years	69	18	18	18
With related children under 5 years	50	18	18	18
Female householder, no husband present	72	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	29	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	72	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	39	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	525	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	188	—	—	—
65 years and over	40	—	—	—
Persons	1 186	66	66	58
Percent below poverty level	8.0	11.6	12.2	12.0
Persons under 18 years	290	19	19	19
Related children under 18 years	263	19	19	19
Related children 5 to 17 years	160	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	54	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	718	31	31	31
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 418	66	66	58

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	73 064	1 642	1 608	1 544	430
Native	64 979	1 466	1 432	1 375	421
Foreign born	8 085	176	176	169	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	6 704	104	104	104	49
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	1 437	1 415	1 351	369
Speak a language other than English	54 903	980	980	955	290
Do not speak English "very well"	27 799	495	495	495	201
In linguistically isolated households	17 606	278	278	278	159
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 720	579	573	542	166
Preprimary school	1 345	45	45	45	10
Public school	1 103	35	35	35	7
Elementary or high school	20 175	400	400	376	127
Public school	19 170	382	382	364	127
College	4 200	134	128	121	29
Public college	2 839	103	97	97	22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	34 347	829	814	781	174
Less than 9th grade	8 805	101	101	101	59
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 319	190	190	190	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8 014	277	271	271	50
Some college, no degree	3 892	119	119	110	21
Associate degree	1 178	21	21	14	—
Bachelor's degree	2 421	107	98	89	—
Graduate or professional degree	1 718	14	14	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.1	64.9	64.3	62.7	40.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	14.6	13.8	12.2	—
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 668	1 431	1 465	1 526	2 163
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	1 437	1 415	1 351	369
Some house	23 455	543	530	503	129
Different house in United States	31 539	806	797	760	211
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 707	426	426	426	100
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 511	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	8 003	380	371	334	111
Not in on MSA/PMSA	318	—	—	—	—
Abroad	9 516	88	88	88	29
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	24 086	625	610	593	67
Car, truck, or van	19 011	561	546	529	60
Drove alone	13 919	428	413	396	50
Carpooled	5 092	133	133	133	10
Public transportation	2 695	12	12	12	—
Other means	2 155	45	45	45	7
Worked at home	225	7	7	7	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	21.0	20.9	20.1	13.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20 208	294	294	294	49
Central city	12 101	264	264	264	43
Outside central city	8 107	30	30	30	6
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 878	331	316	299	18
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	47 033	1 040	1 018	972	228
In labor force	28 728	834	812	779	129
Employed	24 851	686	671	638	88
Unemployed	3 856	148	141	141	41
Percent of civilian labor force	13.4	17.7	17.4	18.1	31.8
Females 16 years and over	25 041	561	552	506	123
Employed	11 361	336	327	294	28
Unemployed	1 498	76	76	76	28
With own children under 6 years	6 160	102	102	87	43
In labor force	2 550	53	53	38	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 992	158	158	140	31
In labor force	3 329	134	134	116	13
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 356	98	98	92	35
Not enrolled in school	1 630	14	14	14	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 208	14	14	14	14
Not high school graduate	1 314	14	14	14	14
Employed	245	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	180	9	9	9	9
Not in labor force	889	5	5	5	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	29 289	785	763	739	120
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23 735	669	647	623	102
50 to 52 weeks	15 549	484	478	462	51
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	43 438	992	970	924	228
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 704	40	40	40	—
With a mobility limitation	1 846	13	13	13	—
In labor force	544	6	6	6	—
With a self-care limitation	2 751	27	27	27	—
With a work disability	4 257	104	104	95	70
In labor force	1 434	59	59	50	37
Prevented from working	2 302	28	28	28	23
No work disability	39 181	888	866	829	158
In labor force	26 968	764	742	718	92
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 120	35	35	35	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	661	9	9	9	—
With a mobility limitation	506	9	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	404	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	24 851	686	671	638	88
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	1 860	29	29	29	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 417	43	43	26	—
Technicians and related support occupations.....	840	17	17	17	—
Sales occupations.....	1 715	40	31	31	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 450	125	125	109	5
Private household occupations.....	61	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	573	9	9	9	3
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 462	81	81	81	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	392	8	8	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	2 710	67	61	61	19
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 510	232	232	232	42
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	707	11	11	11	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 154	24	24	24	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	21 092	441	435	427	121
Less than \$5,000.....	2 836	15	15	15	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 803	67	67	67	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2 012	55	55	55	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	3 358	58	58	58	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 891	66	66	66	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 925	69	69	61	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	2 357	98	92	92	4
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	581	10	10	10	—
\$100,000 or more.....	329	3	3	3	3
Median (dollars).....	20 186	26 723	26 520	26 250	13 304
Mean (dollars).....	27 408	31 589	31 095	30 935	16 861
Families.....	16 881	362	356	348	114
Median income (dollars).....	19 004	26 071	25 714	25 238	12 679
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 486	9 593	9 462	9 415	4 924
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	21 092	441	435	427	121
With earnings.....	15 221	359	353	345	78
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 220	34 600	34 310	34 193	20 908
With Social Security income.....	2 505	50	50	50	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 915	4 501	4 501	4 501	4 272
With public assistance income.....	7 415	114	114	114	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 159	5 452	5 452	5 452	4 973
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	27 497	31 635	31 032	30 834	16 541
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 119	27 573	27 573	27 144	10 547
Married-couple families (dollars).....	44 254	41 553	40 792	40 792	27 586
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 463	40 788	40 788	40 788	14 658
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 628	17 205	17 205	15 845	9 980
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 456	13 702	13 702	11 605	9 551
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families.....	16 881	362	356	348	114
Householder worked in 1989.....	10 225	284	278	270	71
With related children under 18 years.....	12 974	251	251	243	86
With related children under 5 years.....	6 009	105	105	97	47
Married-couple families.....	7 277	210	204	204	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	6 137	192	186	186	39
With related children under 18 years.....	4 939	131	131	131	24
With related children under 5 years.....	2 274	46	46	46	14
Female householder, no husband present.....	8 237	140	140	132	65
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 014	85	85	77	32
With related children under 18 years.....	7 144	115	115	107	57
With related children under 5 years.....	3 354	59	59	51	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	9 004	133	133	133	14
Nonfamily householder.....	4 211	79	79	79	7
65 years and over.....	659	15	15	15	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	70 640	1 614	1 580	1 516	430
Persons under 18 years.....	27 820	622	610	586	212
Related children under 18 years.....	27 627	622	610	586	212
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 315	417	417	393	151
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 120	35	35	35	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	6 136	77	77	77	43
Percent below poverty level.....	36.3	21.3	21.6	22.1	37.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 134	7	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	5 666	72	72	72	43
With related children under 5 years.....	3 007	39	39	39	22
Married-couple families.....	656	17	17	17	5
Householder worked in 1989.....	218	7	7	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	495	12	12	12	5
With related children under 5 years.....	243	7	7	7	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	5 211	55	55	55	33
Householder worked in 1989.....	817	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	4 935	55	55	55	33
With related children under 5 years.....	2 644	32	32	32	22
Unrelated individuals.....	3 268	26	26	26	7
Nonfamily householder.....	1 433	7	7	7	—
65 years and over.....	295	—	—	—	—
Persons.....	26 212	327	327	327	187
Percent below poverty level.....	37.1	20.3	20.7	21.6	43.5
Persons under 18 years.....	14 169	206	206	206	125
Related children under 18 years.....	14 013	206	206	206	125
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 639	129	129	129	87
Persons 65 years and over.....	559	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	10 951	101	101	101	91
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	30 136	434	434	434	259

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hortford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	905 221	75 955	64 243	57 445	4 013
Native	842 185	71 426	60 232	53 651	3 769
Foreign born	63 036	4 529	4 011	3 794	244
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	9 332	754	680	680	52
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	70 691	59 806	53 565	3 721
Speak a language other than English	96 583	8 521	7 474	7 099	585
Do not speak English "very well"	34 930	2 874	2 539	2 469	211
In linguistically isolated households	16 909	1 200	1 080	1 080	92
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	208 110	17 245	14 325	12 401	921
Preprimary school	18 267	1 617	1 236	1 066	67
Public school	10 647	916	666	571	52
Elementary or high school	122 176	10 933	9 053	7 725	629
Public school	108 993	9 711	7 951	6 695	571
College	67 667	4 695	4 036	3 610	225
Public college	45 082	3 758	3 225	2 930	193
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	631 672	51 341	43 595	39 242	2 670
Less than 9th grade	47 112	4 922	4 121	3 980	376
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	70 617	7 270	6 096	5 747	452
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	190 154	18 227	15 434	14 150	891
Some college, no degree	102 459	8 852	7 417	6 624	494
Associate degree	46 926	3 658	3 155	2 758	175
Bachelor's degree	106 955	5 707	5 043	4 189	199
Graduate or professional degree	67 449	2 705	2 329	1 794	83
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	76.3	76.6	75.2	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	16.4	16.9	15.2	10.6
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	964	1 066	1 037	1 015	1 223
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	70 691	59 806	53 565	3 721
Some house	508 708	43 084	35 706	31 597	2 291
Different house in United States	332 531	27 212	23 766	21 672	1 400
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	52 680	13 165	12 381	12 069	926
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	147 440	2 575	1 463	1 013	48
Different MSA/PMSA	114 462	10 315	9 052	7 852	379
Not in on MSA/PMSA	17 949	1 157	870	738	47
Abroad	7 752	395	334	296	30
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	488 781	41 016	34 887	31 050	2 008
Car, truck, or van	451 726	38 823	32 984	29 373	1 938
Drove alone	401 686	34 516	29 198	25 934	1 755
Carpooled	50 040	4 307	3 786	3 439	183
Public transportation	10 898	323	319	300	12
Other means	15 954	1 130	978	910	45
Worked at home	10 203	740	606	467	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.5	20.2	19.8	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	364 039	16 512	13 783	12 698	898
Central city	121 681	13 888	12 571	12 013	841
Outside central city	242 358	2 624	1 212	685	57
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	124 742	24 504	21 104	18 352	1 110
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	738 320	60 579	51 481	46 426	3 188
In labor force	518 058	43 977	37 413	33 381	2 136
Employed	496 715	41 905	35 581	31 704	2 041
Unemployed	20 228	2 031	1 791	1 636	95
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.4
Females 16 years and over	384 940	31 352	26 740	24 221	1 772
Employed	233 815	19 704	16 869	15 084	956
Unemployed	7 857	786	684	590	28
With own children under 6 years	49 831	4 575	3 807	3 375	251
In labor force	32 523	3 116	2 656	2 397	167
With own children 6 to 17 years only	53 224	4 750	3 976	3 444	264
In labor force	44 498	4 096	3 393	2 907	195
Persons 16 to 19 years	43 062	3 676	3 086	2 720	220
Not enrolled in school	7 451	924	813	762	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 141	286	247	233	16
Not high school graduate	3 096	341	302	302	25
Employed	1 714	178	169	169	13
Unemployed	543	53	38	38	—
Not in labor force	839	110	95	95	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	556 769	46 326	39 349	35 120	2 232
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	432 558	36 248	30 965	27 777	1 815
50 to 52 weeks	334 486	28 455	24 311	21 722	1 390
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	597 057	50 286	42 735	38 137	2 595
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18 956	1 662	1 360	1 332	128
With a mobility limitation	8 509	710	620	600	96
In labor force	3 072	209	177	177	23
With a self-care limitation	14 393	1 267	1 008	989	86
With a work disability	34 548	3 231	2 747	2 571	215
In labor force	18 391	1 736	1 415	1 342	90
Prevented from working	13 089	1 250	1 125	1 069	118
Na work disability	562 509	47 055	39 988	35 566	2 380
In labor force	480 364	40 941	34 871	31 004	1 982
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	126 682	9 712	8 213	7 756	578
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 279	1 939	1 607	1 563	131
With a mobility limitation	16 769	1 368	1 120	1 076	81
With a self-care limitation	14 103	1 247	1 051	1 028	75

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	496 715	41 905	35 581	31 704	2 041
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	76 422	5 038	4 487	3 770	255
Professional specialty occupations.....	85 100	5 397	4 586	3 784	175
Technicians and related support occupations.....	21 429	1 810	1 555	1 382	103
Sales occupations.....	62 377	4 672	4 049	3 642	170
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	91 062	7 707	6 560	5 950	399
Private household occupations.....	786	64	57	57	-
Protective service occupations.....	7 145	557	445	422	27
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	40 690	3 481	3 014	2 771	250
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	4 366	276	191	151	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	56 377	6 729	5 499	4 971	339
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	25 386	3 788	3 152	2 995	196
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	13 017	1 085	839	758	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	12 558	1 301	1 147	1 051	50
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	354 548	29 502	25 197	22 924	1 580
Less than \$5,000.....	7 846	694	593	581	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	18 530	1 613	1 425	1 385	179
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17 499	1 546	1 324	1 256	94
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	41 695	3 887	3 370	3 243	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	47 765	4 548	3 891	3 635	203
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	72 249	6 389	5 335	5 039	305
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	85 761	7 331	6 138	5 322	341
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	35 620	2 366	2 132	1 737	121
\$100,000 or more.....	27 583	1 128	989	726	35
Median (dollars).....	43 735	40 449	40 225	38 525	35 484
Mean (dollars).....	51 935	44 959	45 032	43 017	39 819
Families.....	246 249	21 190	17 905	15 946	1 131
Median income (dollars).....	51 562	47 293	47 457	45 996	42 481
Per capita income (dollars).....	20 514	17 507	17 671	17 206	15 651
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	354 548	29 502	25 197	22 924	1 580
With earnings.....	292 909	24 545	21 003	18 848	1 190
Mean earnings (dollars).....	52 514	46 205	46 426	44 481	45 309
With Social Security income.....	99 430	7 935	6 640	6 303	491
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 630	8 322	8 378	8 381	7 769
With public assistance income.....	11 914	913	775	733	118
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 650	4 597	4 557	4 518	4 364
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	60 361	51 440	51 744	49 744	46 889
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	60 359	50 537	51 221	48 275	40 024
Married-couple families (dollars).....	64 192	54 123	54 527	52 267	49 295
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	65 685	54 930	55 968	52 814	47 060
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	36 303	34 090	33 252	33 333	34 857
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	27 569	24 669	24 836	24 630	18 429
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families.....	246 721	21 113	17 838	15 896	1 075
Householder worked in 1989.....	202 877	17 337	14 598	12 846	894
With related children under 18 years.....	109 537	9 701	8 081	7 040	529
With related children under 5 years.....	47 009	4 248	3 512	3 074	216
Married-couple families.....	207 064	17 786	15 005	13 254	886
Householder worked in 1989.....	172 881	14 861	12 502	10 908	729
With related children under 18 years.....	90 605	8 085	6 666	5 736	385
With related children under 5 years.....	41 366	3 813	3 152	2 738	171
Female householder, no husband present.....	29 808	2 528	2 182	2 017	154
Householder worked in 1989.....	22 111	1 863	1 607	1 475	130
With related children under 18 years.....	15 368	1 373	1 245	1 134	112
With related children under 5 years.....	4 437	327	284	260	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	138 814	10 380	9 080	8 609	590
Nonfamily householder.....	104 656	8 190	7 170	6 849	450
65 years and over.....	38 739	2 949	2 441	2 381	249
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	879 349	75 090	63 435	56 653	3 940
Persons under 18 years.....	185 962	17 012	14 101	12 154	964
Related children under 18 years.....	185 190	16 927	14 033	12 086	959
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	129 216	11 714	9 642	8 252	676
Persons 65 years and over.....	123 814	9 602	8 112	7 667	566
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	5 634	482	399	371	24
Percent below poverty level.....	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 339	203	163	147	8
With related children under 18 years.....	3 902	367	307	291	24
With related children under 5 years.....	2 073	193	162	162	5
Married-couple families.....	2 491	198	156	136	6
Householder worked in 1989.....	924	62	51	43	-
With related children under 18 years.....	1 151	108	89	81	6
With related children under 5 years.....	637	52	41	41	-
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 843	254	235	227	18
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 290	124	112	104	8
With related children under 18 years.....	2 597	237	218	210	18
With related children under 5 years.....	1 386	133	121	121	5
Unrelated individuals.....	16 443	1 223	1 089	1 065	121
Nonfamily householder.....	9 972	901	789	777	91
65 years and over.....	5 899	633	569	557	84
Persons.....	32 010	2 481	2 120	2 006	211
Percent below poverty level.....	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	5.4
Persons under 18 years.....	7 096	647	531	493	54
Related children under 18 years.....	6 592	579	471	433	54
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 335	393	322	284	42
Persons 65 years and over.....	7 633	765	664	640	91
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	13 403	885	724	712	47
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	45 857	3 494	2 970	2 802	340

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
All housing units.....	434 819	31 917	27 361	24 989	4 556	1 352	1 956	2 718
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	6 754	610	566	503	44	7	23	61
1985 to 1988.....	38 804	3 209	2 809	2 549	400	16	139	186
1980 to 1984.....	25 683	2 290	2 009	1 728	281	90	84	200
1970 to 1979.....	70 115	4 960	4 383	3 685	577	116	189	682
1960 to 1969.....	75 262	4 846	4 305	3 967	541	93	287	330
1950 to 1959.....	77 988	5 041	4 262	3 833	779	216	392	676
1940 to 1949.....	42 936	3 424	2 885	2 771	539	118	351	389
1939 or earlier.....	97 277	7 537	6 142	5 953	1 395	696	491	194
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	6 858	278	224	221	54	-	-	22
1 bedroom.....	61 560	4 453	4 021	3 996	432	207	286	497
2 bedrooms.....	129 984	10 071	8 749	8 479	1 322	441	658	776
3 bedrooms.....	163 621	12 875	10 734	9 309	2 141	466	755	1 130
4 bedrooms.....	60 598	3 522	3 048	2 499	474	137	242	293
5 or more bedrooms.....	12 198	718	585	485	133	101	15	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	23 292	1 441	1 384	1 362	57	-	37	193
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	11 338	628	571	562	57	-	-	14
Vacant condominium housing units.....	3 758	176	138	134	38	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	432 574	31 828	27 277	24 905	4 551	1 338	1 956	2 710
Source of water, public system or private company.....	353 958	26 096	23 553	23 433	2 543	1 352	1 949	2 709
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	342 296	26 772	23 419	23 296	3 353	1 352	1 926	2 696
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 826	51	35	35	16	16	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 434	23	18	18	5	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 049	28	17	17	11	10	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	411 560	30 595	26 266	23 956	4 329	1 293	1 882	2 639
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	126 962	4 681	4 074	4 074	607	361	260	564
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	7 997	385	248	214	137	16	19	16
Electricity.....	57 000	7 370	6 580	6 096	790	177	379	383
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	210 066	17 119	14 599	13 060	2 520	713	1 147	1 638
All other fuels.....	8 877	1 024	759	506	265	26	77	38
No fuel used.....	658	16	6	6	10	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	43 139	2 180	1 943	1 933	237	66	121	216
1.....	128 104	9 093	7 996	7 705	1 097	480	671	969
2.....	164 362	13 251	11 248	10 167	2 003	551	777	1 007
3 or more.....	75 955	6 071	5 079	4 151	992	196	313	447
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	265 606	20 504	17 100	14 958	3 404	742	1 353	1 790
1989 to March 1990.....	17 869	1 270	1 152	1 033	118	38	78	62
1985 to 1988.....	69 144	5 483	4 763	4 158	720	179	402	387
1980 to 1984.....	35 180	2 775	2 270	1 907	505	102	135	277
1970 to 1979.....	58 869	4 469	3 574	2 976	895	140	201	396
1969 or earlier.....	84 544	6 507	5 341	4 884	1 166	253	529	649
Renter-occupied housing units.....	145 954	10 091	9 166	8 998	925	551	579	849
1989 to March 1990.....	51 459	3 230	2 962	2 907	268	141	170	257
1985 to 1988.....	53 556	3 825	3 441	3 367	384	215	226	375
1980 to 1984.....	19 303	1 417	1 273	1 259	144	82	32	94
1970 to 1979.....	14 647	1 115	1 053	1 053	62	79	78	107
1969 or earlier.....	6 989	504	437	412	67	34	23	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	12 407	537	502	502	35	19	6	30
Householder 65 years and over.....	90 258	6 767	5 695	5 482	1 072	241	447	844
Owner-occupied housing units.....	62 965	4 662	3 794	3 594	868	173	376	435
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	16	16	16	16	-	16	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	1 089	46	38	38	8	5	-	-
No vehicle available.....	19 172	1 319	1 151	1 141	168	59	60	166
Complete plumbing facilities.....	410 077	30 544	26 231	23 921	4 313	1 277	1 882	2 639
1.00 or less persons per room.....	401 443	30 142	25 863	23 561	4 279	1 265	1 866	2 610
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8 634	402	368	360	34	12	16	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 483	51	35	35	16	16	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 243	51	35	35	16	16	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room.....	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	59 442	51 354	51 987	50 151	48 175	57 154	43 374	46 492
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 162	30 210	30 038	29 099	31 908	34 895	28 491	25 495
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	29 283	1 516	1 319	1 290	197	58	75	89
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 843	433	311	282	122	23	19	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	23 440	1 083	1 008	1 008	75	35	56	68

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
All housing units.....	3 349	2 126	2 690	1 163	2 666	1 571	1 780	1 923
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	193	19	63	14	76	6	31	10
1985 to 1988.....	471	271	198	66	503	83	154	379
1980 to 1984.....	481	60	88	45	225	152	55	183
1970 to 1979.....	492	168	266	170	451	294	441	289
1960 to 1969.....	565	347	240	198	292	280	520	797
1950 to 1959.....	481	518	413	126	179	304	264	204
1940 to 1949.....	364	348	355	121	249	217	170	22
1939 or earlier.....	302	395	1 067	423	691	235	145	39
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	14	27	—	8	41	23	—	16
1 bedroom.....	691	157	274	313	177	50	358	251
2 bedrooms.....	1 380	869	1 174	475	733	385	622	398
3 bedrooms.....	1 025	813	1 010	295	1 131	904	643	925
4 bedrooms.....	222	237	174	43	480	185	129	308
5 or more bedrooms.....	17	23	58	29	104	24	28	25
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	473	290	33	—	145	20	52	99
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	232	50	—	—	104	29	33	96
Vacant condominium housing units.....	76	6	22	—	3	—	—	27
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 340	2 126	2 690	1 163	2 666	1 571	1 780	1 923
Source of water, public system or private company.....	3 185	1 868	2 240	1 048	2 415	1 491	1 702	1 779
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	3 256	1 933	2 336	1 074	2 273	1 233	1 635	1 894
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	3 172	2 039	2 565	1 104	2 558	1 529	1 747	1 864
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	322	452	524	245	317	69	357	56
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	26	12	39	17	9	20	—	12
Electricity.....	1 449	396	546	261	858	286	445	627
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 328	1 147	1 399	555	1 329	1 109	890	1 126
All other fuels.....	47	32	57	26	45	45	49	43
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	114	179	225	247	65	41	253	66
1.....	1 139	640	679	367	710	318	579	484
2.....	1 469	861	1 252	320	1 218	766	630	909
3 or more.....	450	359	409	170	565	404	285	405
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 948	1 399	1 513	400	1 884	1 348	841	1 437
1989 to March 1990.....	258	101	141	12	98	99	80	52
1985 to 1988.....	674	442	290	62	735	285	176	469
1980 to 1984.....	258	153	161	63	279	223	65	179
1970 to 1979.....	304	239	312	90	335	358	211	276
1969 or earlier.....	454	464	609	173	437	383	309	461
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 224	640	1 052	704	674	181	906	427
1989 to March 1990.....	399	285	354	191	269	64	178	163
1985 to 1988.....	503	178	347	185	231	92	397	136
1980 to 1984.....	184	65	174	102	85	3	149	74
1970 to 1979.....	117	103	98	160	47	16	141	47
1969 or earlier.....	21	9	79	66	42	6	41	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	45	58	40	58	—	16	75	23
Householder 65 years and over.....	605	435	670	368	499	295	426	331
Owner-occupied housing units.....	435	328	532	130	436	274	143	208
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	7	21	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	39	90	128	185	39	41	142	50
Complete plumbing facilities.....	3 166	2 032	2 565	1 104	2 558	1 529	1 747	1 858
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 098	1 994	2 510	1 095	2 525	1 512	1 726	1 832
1.01 or more persons per room.....	68	38	55	9	33	17	21	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 934	51 570	42 007	38 021	58 751	51 742	54 335	57 533
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 322	29 320	33 206	27 995	31 770	31 723	21 775	32 218
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	97	108	168	156	39	28	213	43
Owner-occupied housing units.....	45	9	88	10	18	15	7	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	52	99	80	146	21	13	206	22

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
All housing units	1 695	—	2 372	—	1 499	1 582	1 475
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	63	—	27	17	—
1985 to 1988	83	—	260	—	166	190	44
1980 to 1984	65	—	281	—	100	114	67
1970 to 1979	127	—	698	—	373	80	124
1960 to 1969	18	—	338	—	185	177	179
1950 to 1959	60	—	429	—	172	300	307
1940 to 1949	67	—	114	—	142	277	120
1939 or earlier	1 275	—	189	—	334	427	634
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	70	—	3	—	—	15	39
1 bedroom	735	—	25	—	79	152	201
2 bedrooms	568	—	270	—	471	399	452
3 bedrooms	212	—	1 425	—	648	888	605
4 bedrooms	49	—	549	—	239	102	133
5 or more bedrooms	61	—	100	—	62	26	45
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	20	—	22	—	57	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4	—	9	—	42	—	15
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	—	32	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 642	—	2 372	—	1 499	1 577	1 475
Source of water, public system or private company	1 695	—	120	—	869	329	1 345
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 688	—	123	—	945	1 129	1 279
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Occupied housing units	1 564	—	2 310	—	1 416	1 513	1 400
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	547	—	—	—	76	154	377
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	—	34	—	55	54	28
Electricity	289	—	484	—	298	240	252
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	679	—	1 539	—	873	941	706
All other fuels	21	—	253	—	114	124	27
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	340	—	10	—	34	78	125
1	669	—	291	—	325	341	431
2	407	—	1 081	—	652	744	607
3 or more	148	—	928	—	405	350	237
Vehicles per household	1.3	—	2.4	—	2.2	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	303	—	2 142	—	1 204	1 295	905
1989 to March 1990	14	—	119	—	34	72	12
1985 to 1988	57	—	605	—	262	296	162
1980 to 1984	12	—	363	—	194	200	111
1970 to 1979	114	—	598	—	329	366	200
1969 or earlier	106	—	457	—	385	361	420
Renter-occupied housing units	1 261	—	168	—	212	218	495
1989 to March 1990	436	—	55	—	69	62	137
1985 to 1988	482	—	74	—	86	93	205
1980 to 1984	215	—	14	—	20	34	90
1970 to 1979	60	—	—	—	37	11	14
1969 or earlier	68	—	25	—	—	18	49
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	132	—	—	—	18	7	10
Householder 65 years and over	321	—	213	—	222	263	447
Owner-occupied housing units	124	—	200	—	337	210	321
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—	8	—	—
No vehicle available	142	—	10	—	17	49	102
Complete plumbing facilities	1 564	—	2 310	—	1 416	1 513	1 384
1.00 or less persons per room	1 528	—	2 302	—	1 410	1 494	1 375
1.01 or more persons per room	36	—	8	—	6	19	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 062	—	64 810	—	48 215	44 721	53 064
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 600	—	80 329	—	33 236	32 450	31 100
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	216	—	29	—	37	79	81
Owner-occupied housing units	6	—	29	—	28	64	30
Renter-occupied housing units	210	—	—	—	9	15	51

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Litchfield County (pt.)	Bristol city, Hartford County		
	Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city		Tract 4051	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	220 249	17 154	14 326	12 394	2 828	592	1 044	1 603
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	154 736	12 030	10 107	8 513	1 923	393	629	1 031
Less than \$300.....	1 158	94	76	69	18	6	5	7
\$300 to \$399.....	4 351	343	281	272	62	24	24	44
\$400 to \$499.....	8 867	672	544	487	128	19	30	46
\$500 to \$599.....	11 151	1 030	800	656	230	38	42	114
\$600 to \$799.....	21 739	1 918	1 608	1 460	310	64	126	253
\$800 to \$999.....	24 014	1 926	1 597	1 363	329	97	61	114
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	51 712	4 321	3 667	3 058	654	117	255	377
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20 559	1 302	1 143	915	159	42	76	69
\$2,000 or more.....	11 185	424	391	233	33	10	7	7
Median (dollars).....	1 052	1 003	1 017	994	926	930	1 048	915
Not mortgaged.....	65 513	5 124	4 219	3 881	905	199	415	572
Less than \$100.....	299	18	11	11	7	11	11	11
\$100 to \$199.....	3 243	278	225	221	53	13	25	53
\$200 to \$299.....	22 909	1 893	1 487	1 414	406	51	199	248
\$300 to \$399.....	24 177	2 087	1 779	1 600	308	78	169	220
\$400 to \$499.....	9 419	656	559	496	97	52	22	40
\$500 or more.....	5 466	192	158	139	34	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	322	315	318	315	297	354	294	292
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	23 860	2 090	1 679	1 556	411	63	167	225
Less than 20 percent.....	3 491	304	205	205	99	—	24	58
20 to 24 percent.....	3 550	370	267	258	103	6	18	45
25 to 29 percent.....	3 072	247	218	201	29	6	27	33
30 to 34 percent.....	2 336	219	186	155	33	—	22	37
35 percent or more.....	10 675	906	769	703	137	46	76	52
Not computed.....	736	44	34	34	10	5	—	—
Median.....	33.1	32.3	33.6	33.1	24.9	49.1	33.3	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	33 119	2 939	2 463	2 189	476	109	221	278
Less than 20 percent.....	16 333	1 372	1 135	1 046	237	55	109	173
20 to 24 percent.....	3 693	246	176	147	70	19	—	34
25 to 29 percent.....	2 569	237	204	186	33	—	13	27
30 to 34 percent.....	2 271	253	203	185	50	—	10	17
35 percent or more.....	8 238	831	745	625	86	35	89	27
Not computed.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.3	22.0	22.7	21.6	20.1	19.9	25.6	17.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	44 212	3 677	3 013	2 744	664	88	217	423
Less than 20 percent.....	19 842	1 491	1 259	1 139	232	37	133	172
20 to 24 percent.....	5 130	497	402	371	95	13	12	70
25 to 29 percent.....	5 995	399	317	308	82	5	17	47
30 to 34 percent.....	5 221	486	386	366	100	29	—	39
35 percent or more.....	8 004	804	649	560	155	4	55	95
Not computed.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.2	23.5	23.1	23.1	25.3	22.7	15.5	22.8
\$50,000 or more.....	119 058	8 448	7 171	5 905	1 277	332	439	677
Less than 20 percent.....	73 874	5 160	4 311	3 690	849	244	251	428
20 to 24 percent.....	18 941	1 356	1 191	951	165	34	92	117
25 to 29 percent.....	13 487	948	805	638	143	43	40	70
30 to 34 percent.....	7 101	570	507	354	63	11	25	46
35 percent or more.....	5 593	408	357	272	51	—	31	16
Not computed.....	62	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median.....	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.4	15.2	13.8	17.7	16.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	144 890	10 055	9 136	8 980	919	551	529	849
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	1 349	61	55	55	6	—	—	15
\$100 to \$199.....	10 056	699	667	667	32	—	4	116
\$200 to \$299.....	7 742	561	546	546	15	40	—	105
\$300 to \$399.....	11 719	894	743	714	151	39	46	56
\$400 to \$499.....	20 320	1 672	1 520	1 520	152	87	109	162
\$500 to \$599.....	26 000	2 082	1 827	1 805	255	76	137	46
\$600 to \$749.....	34 386	2 472	2 305	2 281	167	202	158	204
\$750 to \$999.....	21 722	1 128	1 039	1 022	89	96	28	107
\$1,000 or more.....	8 040	257	232	193	25	—	31	38
No cash rent.....	3 556	229	202	177	27	11	16	—
Median (dollars).....	574	548	551	549	532	619	565	489
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	28 881	1 644	1 542	1 542	102	78	76	184
Less than 20 percent.....	899	23	17	17	6	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	1 748	97	97	97	—	—	—	28
25 to 29 percent.....	3 388	313	305	305	8	—	4	58
30 to 34 percent.....	1 660	105	89	89	16	—	—	29
35 percent or more.....	18 450	946	887	887	59	71	60	53
Not computed.....	2 736	160	147	147	13	7	12	8
Median.....	50.0+	47.7	46.5	46.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	25 907	1 861	1 685	1 672	176	56	102	249
Less than 20 percent.....	1 837	168	153	153	15	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	1 695	76	69	69	7	—	9	7
25 to 29 percent.....	3 025	260	235	235	25	8	12	73
30 to 34 percent.....	3 235	277	263	263	14	15	23	38
35 percent or more.....	15 309	1 030	915	915	115	33	53	116
Not computed.....	806	50	50	37	—	—	5	—
Median.....	39.8	37.6	37.5	37.5	38.1	48.3	36.1	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	40 241	3 034	2 793	2 750	241	188	196	150
Less than 20 percent.....	7 302	658	579	564	79	17	32	25
20 to 24 percent.....	9 374	841	818	818	23	61	66	62
25 to 29 percent.....	9 346	688	629	619	59	20	55	23
30 to 34 percent.....	6 477	432	392	392	40	54	33	23
35 percent or more.....	6 814	350	324	306	26	25	7	17
Not computed.....	928	65	51	51	14	11	3	—
Median.....	26.6	24.9	24.8	24.8	26.0	27.6	24.9	24.0
\$35,000 or more.....	49 861	3 516	3 116	3 016	400	229	155	266
Less than 20 percent.....	33 573	2 573	2 276	2 198	297	187	109	170
20 to 24 percent.....	9 841	614	543	533	71	34	18	54
25 to 29 percent.....	3 422	215	198	198	17	8	11	42
30 to 34 percent.....	1 438	8	52	52	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more.....	519	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not computed.....	1 068	54	47	35	7	—	4	—
Median.....	17.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.1	15.7	17.3	18.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.							
	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4055	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060.01	Tract 4060.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 553	1 162	1 167	263	1 574	1 234	752	1 324
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	1 096	845	695	122	1 162	868	520	1 073
Less than \$300.....	24	—	10	—	7	—	—	10
\$300 to \$399.....	45	9	42	—	—	37	41	30
\$400 to \$499.....	38	34	76	20	77	29	18	95
\$500 to \$599.....	38	94	32	6	38	85	73	82
\$600 to \$799.....	184	77	111	11	176	155	84	193
\$800 to \$999.....	227	173	88	41	169	155	57	161
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	421	394	290	37	361	278	185	343
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	105	47	46	7	220	123	45	121
\$2,000 or more.....	14	17	—	—	114	6	17	38
Median (dollars).....	995	1 042	970	927	1 126	977	940	953
Not mortgaged.....	457	317	472	141	412	366	232	257
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	16	18	37	18	14	—	16	4
\$200 to \$299.....	167	126	147	66	113	112	84	83
\$300 to \$399.....	214	117	177	42	158	162	109	138
\$400 to \$499.....	60	40	68	8	75	84	23	21
\$500 or more.....	—	16	43	7	52	8	—	—
Median (dollars).....	321	310	323	283	354	332	312	318
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	180	92	245	59	192	140	87	92
Less than 20 percent.....	21	—	32	11	13	16	23	—
20 to 24 percent.....	50	21	28	13	33	9	6	29
25 to 29 percent.....	10	22	33	5	12	13	12	21
30 to 34 percent.....	18	—	18	—	17	6	26	11
35 percent or more.....	72	49	125	30	117	90	20	26
Not computed.....	9	—	9	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	31.3	50.0+	36.2	40.2	50.0+	46.6	30.5	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	340	179	288	56	209	198	121	171
Less than 20 percent.....	146	60	128	33	96	96	47	91
20 to 24 percent.....	12	18	8	—	6	12	14	17
25 to 29 percent.....	36	—	31	—	34	19	19	7
30 to 34 percent.....	33	53	—	—	24	10	18	20
35 percent or more.....	113	48	121	23	49	61	23	36
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.7	31.1	26.3	14.0	25.4	21.3	24.8	18.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	351	318	201	67	270	304	167	306
Less than 20 percent.....	147	119	95	21	80	131	75	122
20 to 24 percent.....	32	27	25	19	48	35	13	64
25 to 29 percent.....	68	38	14	14	23	34	16	32
30 to 34 percent.....	50	50	29	6	97	84	26	31
35 percent or more.....	54	84	38	7	97	20	37	55
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.5	26.7	21.1	23.3	26.5	23.0	23.3	22.3
\$50,000 or more.....	682	573	433	81	903	592	377	754
Less than 20 percent.....	351	340	321	73	532	394	262	441
20 to 24 percent.....	139	107	59	—	174	90	37	94
25 to 29 percent.....	120	56	46	—	64	41	28	130
30 to 34 percent.....	50	38	7	8	61	23	34	51
35 percent or more.....	22	32	—	—	72	44	16	39
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.6	16.9	12.3	10.0—	18.4	15.2	14.2	16.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 224	628	1 052	704	674	181	900	422
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	24	—	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	36	18	158	—	6	217	51
\$200 to \$299.....	32	61	71	28	29	—	80	20
\$300 to \$399.....	173	66	58	44	45	17	34	20
\$400 to \$499.....	243	56	189	93	74	23	105	58
\$500 to \$599.....	315	183	228	89	199	19	150	14
\$600 to \$749.....	286	126	346	185	161	47	210	143
\$750 to \$999.....	125	79	88	50	132	44	86	92
\$1,000 or more.....	20	12	15	17	15	11	5	21
No cash rent.....	30	—	31	16	19	14	4	17
Median (dollars).....	548	538	583	497	589	666	502	621
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	73	81	100	221	36	22	281	91
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	16	—	—	31	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	10	83	9	—	61	33
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	31	—	—	29	—
35 percent or more.....	36	66	74	83	27	9	140	40
Not computed.....	37	9	16	8	—	13	11	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.2	50.0+	50.0+	36.1	35.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	143	189	164	109	140	23	204	60
Less than 20 percent.....	12	16	8	24	7	—	43	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	21	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	40	17	7	13	—	33	10
30 to 34 percent.....	49	—	45	15	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more.....	72	116	81	58	104	17	97	38
Not computed.....	—	—	13	5	8	6	—	—
Median.....	40.1	44.4	35.5	38.8	43.5	39.7	32.5	41.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	596	168	320	141	220	60	237	118
Less than 20 percent.....	196	35	67	24	41	20	34	—
20 to 24 percent.....	198	73	63	32	43	—	50	27
25 to 29 percent.....	108	38	50	33	99	16	68	30
30 to 34 percent.....	40	8	89	13	8	15	57	21
35 percent or more.....	43	14	40	14	29	9	28	34
Not computed.....	11	—	11	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.4	23.4	27.4	24.2	26.3	28.1	27.5	29.4
\$35,000 or more.....	412	190	468	233	278	76	178	153
Less than 20 percent.....	303	152	333	189	161	49	128	99
20 to 24 percent.....	70	31	11	29	61	16	36	30
25 to 29 percent.....	25	7	9	9	45	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	14	—	15	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	11	—	4	10
Median.....	15.7	15.7	16.3	14.1	18.1	18.2	17.4	17.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County		Litchfield County		
	Tract 4061	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4621.02 (pt.)	Tract 4253	Tract 4254	Tract 4255
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	126	—	1 932	—	936	1 171	721
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	79	—	1 594	—	661	829	433
Less than \$300.....	—	—	7	—	—	18	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	9	—	26	29	7
\$400 to \$499.....	5	—	57	—	38	67	23
\$500 to \$599.....	14	—	144	—	57	141	32
\$600 to \$799.....	26	—	148	—	95	128	87
\$800 to \$999.....	20	—	234	—	123	100	106
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	609	—	258	257	139
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14	—	228	—	64	72	23
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	158	—	—	17	16
Median (dollars).....	686	—	1 164	—	967	887	929
Not mortgaged.....	47	—	338	—	275	342	288
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	7	—	4	—	6	32	15
\$200 to \$299.....	13	—	73	—	98	154	154
\$300 to \$399.....	19	—	179	—	116	98	94
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	63	—	34	42	21
\$500 or more.....	8	—	19	—	14	16	4
Median (dollars).....	315	—	334	—	321	292	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	14	—	123	—	103	177	131
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	—	35	31	33
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	9	—	28	31	44
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	17	—	6	16	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	31	—	—	9	24
35 percent or more.....	—	—	66	—	34	80	23
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median.....	20.0	—	36.5	—	22.9	33.1	23.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	19	—	274	—	164	222	90
Less than 20 percent.....	12	—	89	—	98	93	46
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	29	—	21	37	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	18	—	7	22	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	18	—	11	34	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	120	—	27	36	23
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.9	—	30.3	—	18.6	22.4	19.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	33	—	269	—	188	350	126
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	120	—	45	146	41
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	31	—	19	42	34
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	9	—	17	52	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	20	—	47	35	18
35 percent or more.....	14	—	89	—	60	75	20
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.0	—	22.3	—	31.4	23.5	23.2
\$50,000 or more.....	60	—	1 266	—	481	422	374
Less than 20 percent.....	53	—	621	—	308	288	253
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	240	—	63	51	29
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	167	—	63	51	29
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	153	—	30	21	12
35 percent or more.....	—	—	85	—	17	11	23
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.1	—	20.2	—	16.2	14.6	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 261	—	156	—	206	218	495
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	32
\$200 to \$299.....	80	—	—	—	—	—	15
\$300 to \$399.....	130	—	29	—	39	36	76
\$400 to \$499.....	363	—	—	—	25	28	99
\$500 to \$599.....	304	—	22	—	16	78	161
\$600 to \$749.....	211	—	24	—	60	37	70
\$750 to \$999.....	95	—	17	—	60	16	13
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	39	—	—	17	8
No cash rent.....	10	—	25	—	6	6	15
Median (dollars).....	497	—	713	—	629	565	506
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	299	—	—	—	9	18	75
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
35 percent or more.....	224	—	—	—	9	5	—
Not computed.....	19	—	—	—	—	13	—
Median.....	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	229	—	13	—	42	49	85
Less than 20 percent.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	8	7
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	59	—	—	—	—	14	—
35 percent or more.....	130	—	—	—	25	27	63
Not computed.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median.....	36.8	—	—	—	36.8	35.7	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	355	—	43	—	65	44	132
Less than 20 percent.....	68	—	15	—	19	16	44
20 to 24 percent.....	123	—	—	—	—	—	23
25 to 29 percent.....	79	—	10	—	22	6	31
30 to 34 percent.....	31	—	—	—	9	15	16
35 percent or more.....	44	—	18	—	9	7	10
Not computed.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median.....	24.2	—	28.2	—	27.4	30.0	23.9
\$35,000 or more.....	378	—	100	—	90	107	203
Less than 20 percent.....	318	—	78	—	64	61	172
20 to 24 percent.....	37	—	10	—	26	29	16
25 to 29 percent.....	23	—	—	—	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	7
Median.....	15.2	—	14.1	—	14.8	18.6	14.2

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
Occupied housing units	363 596	29 794	25 489	23 202
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	4 459	457	434	396
1985 to 1988	33 449	3 014	2 639	2 385
1980 to 1984	22 129	2 203	1 933	1 660
1970 to 1979	59 157	4 565	4 017	3 334
1960 to 1969	63 491	4 570	4 057	3 719
1950 to 1959	66 698	4 720	3 947	3 522
1940 to 1949	34 344	3 242	2 740	2 642
1939 or earlier	79 869	7 023	5 722	5 544
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	4 185	235	185	185
1 bedroom	45 318	3 989	3 586	3 564
2 bedrooms	102 395	9 126	7 939	7 673
3 bedrooms	145 270	12 361	10 294	8 928
4 bedrooms	55 583	3 392	2 927	2 388
5 or more bedrooms	10 845	691	558	464
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	362 387	29 749	25 444	23 157
Source of water, public system or private company	288 108	24 208	21 846	21 726
Sewage disposal, public sewer	277 425	24 866	21 723	21 600
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	838	51	35	35
Owner-occupied housing units	424	23	18	18
Renter-occupied housing units	414	28	17	17
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	103 689	4 467	3 860	3 860
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 502	342	205	171
Electricity	48 572	7 140	6 366	5 890
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	195 810	16 815	14 303	12 779
All other fuels	8 595	1 014	749	496
No fuel used	428	16	6	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	27 222	2 103	1 866	1 856
1	111 469	8 833	7 744	7 453
2	153 309	12 914	10 911	9 839
3 or more	71 596	5 944	4 968	4 054
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	251 775	20 165	16 785	14 666
1989 to March 1990	16 412	1 234	1 116	997
1985 to 1988	64 649	5 370	4 658	4 059
1980 to 1984	33 127	2 709	2 204	1 858
1970 to 1979	55 184	4 363	3 484	2 886
1969 or earlier	82 403	6 489	5 323	4 866
Renter-occupied housing units	111 821	9 629	8 704	8 536
1989 to March 1990	38 074	3 051	2 783	2 728
1985 to 1988	41 105	3 651	3 267	3 193
1980 to 1984	14 879	1 366	1 222	1 208
1970 to 1979	11 464	1 074	1 012	1 012
1969 or earlier	6 299	487	420	395
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	5 528	500	465	465
Householder 65 years and over	85 224	6 694	5 622	5 409
Owner-occupied housing units	61 105	4 627	3 759	3 559
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	193	16	16	16
No telephone in unit	785	46	38	38
No vehicle available	16 747	1 295	1 127	1 117
Complete plumbing facilities	362 758	29 743	25 454	23 167
1.00 or less persons per room	359 022	29 399	25 144	22 857
1.01 or more persons per room	3 736	344	310	310
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	838	51	35	35
1.00 or less persons per room	736	51	35	35
1.01 or more persons per room	102	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 653	51 105	51 721	50 034
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 296	30 398	30 238	29 252
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	17 460	1 405	1 208	1 179
Owner-occupied housing units	5 323	411	289	260
Renter-occupied housing units	12 137	994	919	919

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	209 918	16 850	14 046	12 137
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage-----	145 509	11 762	9 863	8 292
Less than \$300-----	1 046	94	76	69
\$300 to \$399-----	4 161	343	281	272
\$400 to \$499-----	8 401	665	537	480
\$500 to \$599-----	10 667	1 015	793	649
\$600 to \$799-----	20 564	1 891	1 581	1 433
\$800 to \$999-----	22 823	1 885	1 556	1 330
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	48 225	4 213	3 567	2 967
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	19 151	1 258	1 107	879
\$2,000 or more-----	10 471	398	365	213
Median (dollars)-----	1 047	999	1 013	989
Not mortgaged-----	64 409	5 088	4 183	3 845
Less than \$100-----	216	18	11	11
\$100 to \$199-----	3 187	278	225	221
\$200 to \$299-----	22 552	1 893	1 487	1 414
\$300 to \$399-----	23 832	2 059	1 751	1 572
\$400 to \$499-----	9 252	648	551	488
\$500 or more-----	5 370	192	158	139
Median (dollars)-----	322	314	317	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000-----	22 970	2 056	1 645	1 522
Less than 20 percent-----	3 443	304	205	205
20 to 24 percent-----	3 492	370	267	258
25 to 29 percent-----	3 010	247	218	201
30 to 34 percent-----	2 287	219	186	155
35 percent or more-----	10 102	881	744	678
Not computed-----	636	35	25	25
Median-----	32.7	32.0	33.2	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	31 786	2 932	2 456	2 182
Less than 20 percent-----	16 040	1 365	1 128	1 039
20 to 24 percent-----	3 520	246	176	147
25 to 29 percent-----	2 446	237	204	186
30 to 34 percent-----	2 151	253	203	185
35 percent or more-----	7 629	831	745	625
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	19.9	22.1	22.8	21.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	41 799	3 617	2 961	2 692
Less than 20 percent-----	19 188	1 464	1 240	1 120
20 to 24 percent-----	4 801	486	391	360
25 to 29 percent-----	5 619	392	310	301
30 to 34 percent-----	4 880	486	386	366
35 percent or more-----	7 304	789	634	545
Not computed-----	7	—	—	—
Median-----	21.8	23.5	23.1	23.1
\$50,000 or more-----	113 363	8 245	6 984	5 741
Less than 20 percent-----	71 202	5 044	4 203	3 605
20 to 24 percent-----	17 746	1 334	1 169	929
25 to 29 percent-----	12 764	936	793	626
30 to 34 percent-----	6 548	527	472	319
35 percent or more-----	5 066	398	347	262
Not computed-----	37	6	—	—
Median-----	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	110 883	9 605	8 686	8 530
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100-----	826	61	55	55
\$100 to \$199-----	6 040	643	611	611
\$200 to \$299-----	5 617	545	530	530
\$300 to \$399-----	8 722	837	686	657
\$400 to \$499-----	14 394	1 583	1 431	1 431
\$500 to \$599-----	19 693	1 991	1 736	1 714
\$600 to \$749-----	27 181	2 371	2 204	2 180
\$750 to \$999-----	17 986	1 088	999	982
\$1,000 or more-----	7 132	257	232	193
No cash rent-----	3 292	229	202	177
Median (dollars)-----	592	549	552	549
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000-----	18 111	1 576	1 474	1 474
Less than 20 percent-----	570	23	17	17
20 to 24 percent-----	1 242	92	92	92
25 to 29 percent-----	2 381	303	295	295
30 to 34 percent-----	1 129	102	86	86
35 percent or more-----	10 956	896	837	837
Not computed-----	1 833	160	147	147
Median-----	50.0+	47.2	46.0	46.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	18 784	1 757	1 581	1 568
Less than 20 percent-----	1 057	152	137	137
20 to 24 percent-----	1 303	69	62	62
25 to 29 percent-----	2 117	232	207	207
30 to 34 percent-----	2 290	272	258	258
35 percent or more-----	11 283	982	867	867
Not computed-----	734	50	50	37
Median-----	40.4	37.8	37.7	37.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	32 193	2 890	2 649	2 606
Less than 20 percent-----	5 563	617	538	523
20 to 24 percent-----	7 542	826	803	803
25 to 29 percent-----	7 347	645	586	576
30 to 34 percent-----	5 208	421	381	381
35 percent or more-----	5 660	316	290	272
Not computed-----	873	65	51	51
Median-----	26.7	24.8	24.7	24.7
\$35,000 or more-----	41 795	3 382	2 982	2 882
Less than 20 percent-----	27 780	2 460	2 163	2 085
20 to 24 percent-----	8 431	601	530	520
25 to 29 percent-----	2 800	207	190	190
30 to 34 percent-----	1 295	52	52	52
35 percent or more-----	477	8	—	—
Not computed-----	1 012	54	47	35
Median-----	17.4	16.4	16.5	16.6

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
Occupied housing units	31 787	400	384	367
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	565	8	8	8
1985 to 1988	1 816	32	32	32
1980 to 1984	1 516	25	25	17
1970 to 1979	4 808	105	97	88
1960 to 1969	6 262	119	119	119
1950 to 1959	5 789	31	31	31
1940 to 1949	4 473	33	25	25
1939 or earlier	6 558	47	47	47
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	1 093	5	5	5
1 bedroom	6 823	65	65	65
2 bedrooms	11 538	181	173	173
3 bedrooms	9 282	120	112	95
4 bedrooms	2 318	18	18	18
5 or more bedrooms	733	11	11	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	31 554	400	384	367
Source of water, public system or private company	31 192	359	351	351
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 588	351	351	351
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	286	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	276	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	14 815	119	119	119
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	717	15	15	15
Electricity	5 718	117	109	101
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 296	149	141	132
All other fuels	143	—	—	—
No fuel used	98	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	9 868	38	38	38
1	11 984	141	141	141
2	7 172	156	156	147
3 or more	2 763	65	49	41
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	9 883	160	144	127
1989 to March 1990	837	22	22	22
1985 to 1988	2 767	21	21	21
1980 to 1984	1 380	22	22	5
1970 to 1979	2 928	77	61	61
1969 or earlier	1 971	18	18	18
Renter-occupied housing units	21 904	240	240	240
1989 to March 1990	7 822	111	111	111
1985 to 1988	7 837	90	90	90
1980 to 1984	3 202	12	12	12
1970 to 1979	2 441	21	21	21
1969 or earlier	602	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	3 666	22	22	22
Householder 65 years and over	4 137	61	61	61
Owner-occupied housing units	1 686	35	35	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	191	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 838	18	18	18
Complete plumbing facilities	31 501	400	384	367
1.00 or less persons per room	29 514	364	348	339
1.01 or more persons per room	1 987	36	36	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	286	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	246	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	40	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 462	60 834	60 099	56 186
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 578	27 861	27 861	27 861
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 369	36	36	36
Owner-occupied housing units	427	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5 942	36	36	36

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7 369	145	129	112
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	6 507	133	117	100
Less than \$300.....	92	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	174	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	384	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	415	15	7	7
\$600 to \$799.....	930	6	6	6
\$800 to \$999.....	837	26	26	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2 409	73	65	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	911	13	13	13
\$2,000 or more.....	355	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	1 080	1 102	1 122	1 153
Not mortgaged.....	862	12	12	12
Less than \$100.....	83	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	56	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	278	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	281	12	12	12
\$400 to \$499.....	115	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	49	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	305	325	325	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	760	12	12	12
Less than 20 percent.....	43	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	52	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	62	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	23	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	492	12	12	12
Not computed.....	88	—	—	—
Median.....	47.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 065	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	245	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	147	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	95	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	97	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	466	—	—	—
Not computed.....	15	—	—	—
Median.....	32.0	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 781	41	33	33
Less than 20 percent.....	565	27	19	19
20 to 24 percent.....	230	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	255	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent.....	232	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	486	7	7	7
Not computed.....	13	—	—	—
Median.....	26.7	15.9	13.2	13.2
\$50,000 or more.....	3 763	92	84	67
Less than 20 percent.....	1 870	57	49	32
20 to 24 percent.....	744	22	22	22
25 to 29 percent.....	494	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent.....	331	7	7	7
35 percent or more.....	306	—	—	—
Not computed.....	18	—	—	—
Median.....	20.0	18.8	19.1	20.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21 834	240	240	240
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	360	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 450	25	25	25
\$200 to \$299.....	1 438	16	16	16
\$300 to \$399.....	2 004	29	29	29
\$400 to \$499.....	3 622	43	43	43
\$500 to \$599.....	3 908	62	62	62
\$600 to \$749.....	4 563	40	40	40
\$750 to \$999.....	2 650	25	25	25
\$1,000 or more.....	661	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	178	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	521	525	525	525
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	6 158	37	37	37
Less than 20 percent.....	243	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	288	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	691	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent.....	324	3	3	3
35 percent or more.....	4 088	23	23	23
Not computed.....	524	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	39.5	39.5	39.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 791	45	45	45
Less than 20 percent.....	535	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent.....	240	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	647	19	19	19
30 to 34 percent.....	700	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2 615	9	9	9
Not computed.....	54	—	—	—
Median.....	37.3	26.4	26.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 341	79	79	79
Less than 20 percent.....	1 092	25	25	25
20 to 24 percent.....	1 201	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent.....	1 317	19	19	19
30 to 34 percent.....	849	11	11	11
35 percent or more.....	840	18	18	18
Not computed.....	42	—	—	—
Median.....	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2
\$35,000 or more.....	5 544	79	79	79
Less than 20 percent.....	3 989	66	66	66
20 to 24 percent.....	942	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	412	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent.....	113	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	42	—	—	—
Not computed.....	46	—	—	—
Median.....	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.4

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	29
1985 to 1988	32
1980 to 1984	24
1970 to 1979	151
1960 to 1969	106
1950 to 1959	69
1940 to 1949	116
1939 or earlier	240
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	9
1 bedroom	211
2 bedrooms	270
3 bedrooms	168
4 bedrooms	101
5 or more bedrooms	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	765
Source of water, public system or private company	679
Sewage disposal, public sewer	653
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	208
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38
Electricity	145
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	350
All other fuels	26
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	157
1	265
2	225
3 or more	120
Vehicles per household	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	260
1989 to March 1990	25
1985 to 1988	59
1980 to 1984	21
1970 to 1979	86
1969 or earlier	69
Renter-occupied housing units	507
1989 to March 1990	183
1985 to 1988	210
1980 to 1984	48
1970 to 1979	61
1969 or earlier	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	68
Householder 65 years and over	151
Owner-occupied housing units	81
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	73
Complete plumbing facilities	753
1.00 or less persons per room	739
1.01 or more persons per room	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
1.00 or less persons per room	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 208
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 228
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87
Owner-occupied housing units	16
Renter-occupied housing units	71

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	215
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage.....	154
Less than \$300.....	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—
\$400 to \$499.....	19
\$500 to \$599.....	1
\$600 to \$799.....	23
\$800 to \$999.....	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16
\$2,000 or more.....	15
Median (dollars).....	875
Not mortgaged.....	61
Less than \$100.....	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—
\$200 to \$299.....	44
\$300 to \$399.....	6
\$400 to \$499.....	11
\$500 or more.....	—
Median (dollars).....	276
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000.....	36
Less than 20 percent.....	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7
35 percent or more.....	24
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	52
Less than 20 percent.....	29
20 to 24 percent.....	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—
35 percent or more.....	15
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41
Less than 20 percent.....	19
20 to 24 percent.....	5
25 to 29 percent.....	17
30 to 34 percent.....	—
35 percent or more.....	—
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	21.5
\$50,000 or more.....	86
Less than 20 percent.....	49
20 to 24 percent.....	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14
30 to 34 percent.....	7
35 percent or more.....	16
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	18.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	502
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100.....	6
\$100 to \$199.....	34
\$200 to \$299.....	20
\$300 to \$399.....	42
\$400 to \$499.....	45
\$500 to \$599.....	97
\$600 to \$749.....	158
\$750 to \$999.....	59
\$1,000 or more.....	29
No cash rent.....	12
Median (dollars).....	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000.....	95
Less than 20 percent.....	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6
25 to 29 percent.....	22
30 to 34 percent.....	3
35 percent or more.....	51
Not computed.....	13
Median.....	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	82
Less than 20 percent.....	14
20 to 24 percent.....	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—
30 to 34 percent.....	3
35 percent or more.....	59
Not computed.....	6
Median.....	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	132
Less than 20 percent.....	11
20 to 24 percent.....	26
25 to 29 percent.....	56
30 to 34 percent.....	24
35 percent or more.....	15
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	27.6
\$35,000 or more.....	193
Less than 20 percent.....	104
20 to 24 percent.....	59
25 to 29 percent.....	13
30 to 34 percent.....	11
35 percent or more.....	6
Not computed.....	—
Median.....	18.9

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hortford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city
Occupied housing units	4 237	154	146	140
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	63	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	496	24	24	18
1980 to 1984	406	16	16	16
1970 to 1979	876	42	34	34
1960 to 1969	715	25	25	25
1950 to 1959	638	27	27	27
1940 to 1949	345	9	9	9
1939 or earlier	698	11	11	11
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	169	—	—	—
1 bedroom	713	15	15	15
2 bedrooms	1 300	10	10	10
3 bedrooms	1 231	91	83	77
4 bedrooms	655	28	28	28
5 or more bedrooms	169	10	10	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	4 229	154	146	140
Source of water, public system or private company	3 861	132	132	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 832	140	132	132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	23	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	1 768	25	25	25
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	113	9	9	9
Electricity	699	20	12	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 616	90	90	84
All other fuels	33	10	10	10
No fuel used	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	267	10	10	10
1	1 194	22	14	14
2	1 783	82	82	82
3 or more	993	40	40	34
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 249	138	130	124
1989 to March 1990	344	14	14	14
1985 to 1988	1 103	70	62	56
1980 to 1984	348	32	32	32
1970 to 1979	400	22	22	22
1969 or earlier	54	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 988	16	16	16
1989 to March 1990	1 055	9	9	9
1985 to 1988	748	7	7	7
1980 to 1984	106	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	79	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	101	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	202	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	82	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	51	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	4 214	154	146	140
1.00 or less persons per room	3 584	136	128	122
1.01 or more persons per room	630	18	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	23	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 953	77 622	78 372	58 286
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 507	23 025	23 025	23 025
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	408	22	22	22
Owner-occupied housing units	43	22	22	22
Renter-occupied housing units	365	—	—	—

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Bristol, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 885	125	117	111
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	1 761	101	93	87
Less than \$300 -----	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	8	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	35	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	47	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	124	10	10	10
\$800 to \$999 -----	194	15	15	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	715	20	20	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	330	23	15	15
\$2,000 or more -----	295	26	26	20
Median (dollars) -----	1 330	1 481	1 431	1 394
Not mortgaged -----	124	24	24	24
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	14	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	44	16	16	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	41	8	8	8
\$500 or more -----	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	406	338	338	338
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	60	22	22	22
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	34	13	13	13
Not computed -----	9	9	9	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	121	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	12	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	19	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	72	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	40.2	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	321	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	50	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	67	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	78	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	115	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.1	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	1 383	96	88	82
Less than 20 percent -----	570	56	56	50
20 to 24 percent -----	310	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	181	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	152	24	16	16
35 percent or more -----	163	10	10	10
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—
Median -----	21.9	15.0	13.9	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 982	16	16	16
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	46	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	35	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	170	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	296	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	408	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	498	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	374	9	9	9
\$1,000 or more -----	137	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	18	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	610	778	778	778
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	329	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	241	—	—	—
Not computed -----	71	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	256	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	26	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	184	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	44.4	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	619	16	16	16
Less than 20 percent -----	87	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	123	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	155	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	143	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	105	9	9	9
Not computed -----	6	—	—	—
Median -----	28.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
\$35,000 or more -----	778	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	589	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	115	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	65	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	—	—	—
Median -----	16.1	—	—	—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hortford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hortford County
	Bristol, CT PMSA		Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
Occupied housing units	21 058	476	469	461	120
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	469	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	1 414	42	42	34	16
1980 to 1984	1 095	12	12	12	—
1970 to 1979	2 926	122	115	115	36
1960 to 1969	2 917	60	60	60	36
1950 to 1959	3 289	79	79	79	—
1940 to 1949	2 858	89	89	89	18
1939 or earlier	6 090	72	72	72	14
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	854	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	4 999	44	44	44	21
2 bedrooms	8 062	226	226	226	65
3 bedrooms	5 393	154	154	154	23
4 bedrooms	1 485	52	45	37	11
5 or more bedrooms	265	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	20 498	469	462	454	120
Source of water, public system or private company	20 500	447	447	447	120
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 054	448	448	448	120
Locking complete plumbing facilities	439	7	7	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	435	7	7	7	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	11 571	165	165	165	80
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	888	19	19	19	—
Electricity	3 684	121	121	121	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 609	171	164	156	26
All other fuels	145	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	161	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	8 693	73	73	73	39
1	6 667	162	162	154	57
2	4 232	136	136	136	18
3 or more	1 466	105	98	98	6
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	4 212	160	153	145	12
1989 to March 1990	689	27	27	27	9
1985 to 1988	1 514	89	89	81	3
1980 to 1984	746	30	30	30	—
1970 to 1979	852	14	7	7	—
1969 or earlier	411	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	16 846	316	316	316	108
1989 to March 1990	7 550	94	94	94	41
1985 to 1988	6 141	140	140	140	40
1980 to 1984	1 960	44	44	44	23
1970 to 1979	1 067	38	38	38	4
1969 or earlier	128	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	4 603	34	34	34	22
Householder 65 years and over	1 342	17	17	17	—
Owner-occupied housing units	287	10	10	10	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	39	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	212	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	824	17	17	17	—
Complete plumbing facilities	20 619	469	462	454	120
1.00 or less persons per room	17 343	457	450	442	112
1.01 or more persons per room	3 276	12	12	12	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	439	7	7	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	298	7	7	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	141	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 099	46 986	46 051	46 404	49 104
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 422	25 242	25 242	25 242	12 635
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 591	88	88	88	50
Owner-occupied housing units	89	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7 502	88	88	88	50

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hortford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 906	116	116	116	3
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	2 575	98	98	98	3
Less than \$300.....	21	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	46	8	8	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	76	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	126	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	259	33	33	33	—
\$800 to \$999.....	415	6	6	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	964	27	27	27	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	424	24	24	24	—
\$2,000 or more.....	244	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	1 172	1 033	1 033	1 033	1 125
Not mortgaged.....	331	18	18	18	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	133	10	10	10	—
\$300 to \$399.....	102	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	49	8	8	8	—
\$500 or more.....	41	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	320	295	295	295	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	185	10	10	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	20	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	135	10	10	10	—
Not computed.....	10	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	361	6	6	6	—
Less than 20 percent.....	73	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	76	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	176	6	6	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	34.7	45.0	45.0	45.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	690	25	25	25	—
Less than 20 percent.....	179	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	105	11	11	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	113	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	101	6	6	6	—
35 percent or more.....	192	8	8	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.7	31.3	31.3	31.3	—
\$50,000 or more.....	1 670	75	75	75	3
Less than 20 percent.....	755	41	41	41	3
20 to 24 percent.....	367	15	15	15	—
25 to 29 percent.....	222	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	178	19	19	19	—
35 percent or more.....	148	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.1	18.9	18.9	18.9	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 762	304	304	304	108
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	233	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 336	51	51	51	47
\$200 to \$299.....	1 012	26	26	26	26
\$300 to \$399.....	1 479	39	39	39	4
\$400 to \$499.....	3 338	64	64	64	20
\$500 to \$599.....	3 237	56	56	56	11
\$600 to \$749.....	3 400	53	53	53	—
\$750 to \$999.....	1 325	12	12	12	—
\$1,000 or more.....	299	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	103	3	3	3	—
Median (dollars).....	498	459	459	459	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	6 515	76	76	76	50
Less than 20 percent.....	177	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	333	5	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	516	17	17	17	13
30 to 34 percent.....	281	8	8	8	8
35 percent or more.....	4 715	43	43	43	24
Not computed.....	493	3	3	3	—
Median.....	50.0+	40.6	40.6	40.6	34.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 603	77	77	77	38
Less than 20 percent.....	416	7	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent.....	219	16	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent.....	346	12	12	12	3
30 to 34 percent.....	447	9	9	9	4
35 percent or more.....	2 149	33	33	33	8
Not computed.....	26	—	—	—	—
Median.....	38.7	31.9	31.9	31.9	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 687	62	62	62	17
Less than 20 percent.....	982	24	24	24	—
20 to 24 percent.....	853	4	4	4	4
25 to 29 percent.....	904	27	27	27	13
30 to 34 percent.....	510	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	420	7	7	7	—
Not computed.....	18	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.0	25.6	25.6	25.6	26.7
\$35,000 or more.....	2 957	89	89	89	3
Less than 20 percent.....	2 093	81	81	81	3
20 to 24 percent.....	566	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	206	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	53	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	20	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	19	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hartford, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
Occupied housing units	354 774	29 532	25 234	22 955	1 561
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	4 306	457	434	396	31
1985 to 1988	32 732	2 980	2 605	2 359	113
1980 to 1984	21 659	2 191	1 921	1 648	50
1970 to 1979	57 796	4 489	3 948	3 265	384
1960 to 1969	62 258	4 539	4 026	3 688	458
1950 to 1959	65 478	4 694	3 921	3 496	255
1940 to 1949	33 157	3 198	2 696	2 598	149
1939 or earlier	77 388	6 984	5 683	5 505	121
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	3 927	235	185	185	—
1 bedroom	43 465	3 959	3 556	3 534	293
2 bedrooms	99 141	9 036	7 849	7 583	523
3 bedrooms	142 832	12 268	10 201	8 835	604
4 bedrooms	54 695	3 343	2 885	2 354	118
5 or more bedrooms	10 714	691	558	464	23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	353 723	29 494	25 196	22 917	1 561
Source of water, public system or private company	279 703	23 967	21 605	21 485	1 483
Sewage disposal, public sewer	269 168	24 625	21 482	21 359	1 416
Locking complete plumbing facilities	748	44	28	28	—
Owner-occupied housing units	420	23	18	18	—
Renter-occupied housing units	328	21	10	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	99 262	4 373	3 766	3 766	243
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 248	342	205	171	—
Electricity	47 027	7 079	6 305	5 829	422
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	193 309	16 708	14 203	12 687	841
All other fuels	8 530	1 014	749	496	49
No fuel used	398	16	6	6	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	24 739	2 045	1 808	1 798	202
1	108 352	8 762	7 673	7 390	499
2	151 045	12 864	10 861	9 789	591
3 or more	70 638	5 861	4 892	3 978	269
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	249 097	20 053	16 680	14 569	819
1989 to March 1990	15 972	1 207	1 089	970	64
1985 to 1988	63 740	5 310	4 598	4 007	173
1980 to 1984	32 679	2 691	2 186	1 840	65
1970 to 1979	54 645	4 356	3 484	2 886	208
1969 or earlier	82 061	6 489	5 323	4 866	309
Renter-occupied housing units	105 677	9 479	8 554	8 386	742
1989 to March 1990	35 307	2 993	2 725	2 670	133
1985 to 1988	38 894	3 597	3 213	3 139	332
1980 to 1984	14 143	1 346	1 202	1 188	114
1970 to 1979	11 090	1 056	994	994	128
1969 or earlier	6 243	487	420	395	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	4 226	472	437	437	48
Householder 65 years and over	84 518	6 677	5 605	5 392	412
Owner-occupied housing units	60 846	4 617	3 749	3 549	143
Locking complete plumbing facilities	193	16	16	16	—
No telephone in unit	723	46	38	38	—
No vehicle available	16 457	1 278	1 110	1 100	136
Complete plumbing facilities	354 026	29 488	25 206	22 927	1 561
1.00 or less persons per room	351 153	29 147	24 899	22 620	1 553
1.01 or more persons per room	2 873	341	307	307	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	748	44	28	28	—
1.00 or less persons per room	689	44	28	28	—
1.01 or more persons per room	59	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 607	51 134	51 767	50 068	54 336
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 861	30 487	30 333	29 332	23 114
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15 367	1 357	1 160	1 131	150
Owner-occupied housing units	5 262	411	289	260	7
Renter-occupied housing units	10 105	946	871	871	143

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		Bristol city, Hartford County
	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	Bristol, CT PMSA	Total	Bristol city	Tract 4060.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	207 928	16 775	13 971	12 062	739
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	143 787	11 705	9 806	8 235	507
Less than \$300	1 032	94	76	69	—
\$300 to \$399	4 134	335	273	264	41
\$400 to \$499	8 353	665	537	480	18
\$500 to \$599	10 562	1 015	793	649	73
\$600 to \$799	20 403	1 869	1 559	1 411	84
\$800 to \$999	22 521	1 879	1 550	1 324	57
\$1,000 to \$1,499	47 613	4 201	3 555	2 955	172
\$1,500 to \$1,999	18 899	1 249	1 098	870	45
\$2,000 or more	10 270	398	365	213	17
Median (dollars)	1 045	1 000	1 014	990	930
Not mortgaged	64 141	5 070	4 165	3 827	232
Less than \$100	216	18	11	11	—
\$100 to \$199	3 181	278	225	221	16
\$200 to \$299	22 440	1 883	1 477	1 404	84
\$300 to \$399	23 744	2 059	1 751	1 572	109
\$400 to \$499	9 209	640	543	480	23
\$500 or more	5 351	192	158	139	—
Median (dollars)	322	314	317	315	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	22 825	2 046	1 635	1 512	87
Less than 20 percent	3 423	304	205	205	23
20 to 24 percent	3 480	370	267	258	6
25 to 29 percent	3 010	247	218	201	12
30 to 34 percent	2 287	219	186	155	26
35 percent or more	9 996	871	734	668	20
Not computed	629	35	25	25	—
Median	32.6	31.9	33.1	32.6	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	31 522	2 926	2 450	2 176	121
Less than 20 percent	15 974	1 365	1 128	1 039	47
20 to 24 percent	3 513	246	176	147	14
25 to 29 percent	2 426	237	204	186	19
30 to 34 percent	2 098	253	203	185	18
35 percent or more	7 511	825	739	619	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.8	22.0	22.8	21.7	24.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41 395	3 611	2 955	2 686	160
Less than 20 percent	19 068	1 464	1 240	1 120	75
20 to 24 percent	4 740	486	391	360	13
25 to 29 percent	5 543	392	310	301	16
30 to 34 percent	4 810	480	380	360	26
35 percent or more	7 227	789	634	545	30
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	23.5	23.0	23.1	21.9
\$50,000 or more	112 186	8 192	6 931	5 688	371
Less than 20 percent	70 641	5 006	4 165	3 567	256
20 to 24 percent	17 518	1 319	1 154	914	37
25 to 29 percent	12 598	936	793	626	28
30 to 34 percent	6 440	527	472	319	34
35 percent or more	4 952	398	347	262	16
Not computed	37	6	—	—	—
Median	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.2	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	104 760	9 455	8 536	8 380	736
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	750	61	55	55	9
\$100 to \$199	5 480	615	583	583	150
\$200 to \$299	5 319	526	511	511	45
\$300 to \$399	8 134	826	675	646	30
\$400 to \$499	13 171	1 540	1 388	1 388	74
\$500 to \$599	18 439	1 962	1 707	1 685	132
\$600 to \$749	25 909	2 362	2 195	2 171	205
\$750 to \$999	17 372	1 080	991	974	82
\$1,000 or more	6 935	257	232	193	5
No cash rent	3 251	226	199	174	4
Median (dollars)	597	551	554	552	553
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	16 267	1 529	1 427	1 427	223
Less than 20 percent	493	23	17	17	9
20 to 24 percent	1 158	92	92	92	26
25 to 29 percent	2 221	296	288	288	48
30 to 34 percent	1 060	94	78	78	18
35 percent or more	9 663	867	808	808	111
Not computed	1 672	157	144	144	11
Median	50.0+	47.2	46.0	46.0	37.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	17 388	1 719	1 543	1 530	142
Less than 20 percent	913	145	130	130	20
20 to 24 percent	1 234	60	53	53	5
25 to 29 percent	2 010	229	204	204	22
30 to 34 percent	2 104	268	254	254	6
35 percent or more	10 401	967	852	852	89
Not computed	726	50	50	37	—
Median	40.6	38.0	38.0	38.0	39.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	30 620	2 868	2 627	2 584	203
Less than 20 percent	5 203	609	530	515	26
20 to 24 percent	7 207	822	799	799	46
25 to 29 percent	6 935	635	576	566	51
30 to 34 percent	4 973	421	381	381	57
35 percent or more	5 440	316	290	272	23
Not computed	862	65	51	51	—
Median	26.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	27.9
\$35,000 or more	40 485	3 339	2 939	2 839	168
Less than 20 percent	26 853	2 417	2 120	2 042	118
20 to 24 percent	8 190	601	530	520	36
25 to 29 percent	2 729	207	190	190	10
30 to 34 percent	1 263	52	52	52	—
35 percent or more	457	8	—	—	—
Not computed	993	54	47	35	4
Median	17.4	16.4	16.6	16.6	17.7

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA -----	1 085 837	13.5	434 791	13.6	BRISTOL CITY, HARTFORD COUNTY				
Bristol, CT PMSA -----	79 488	13.0	31 917	13.0	Tract 4051 -----	3 147	16.0	1 352	15.2
					Tract 4052 (pt.) -----	4 757	15.0	1 956	14.9
					Tract 4053 (pt.) -----	6 469	11.1	2 718	11.1
					Tract 4054 (pt.) -----	7 452	12.0	3 349	11.6
					Tract 4055 -----	5 333	11.4	2 126	11.1
HARTFORD COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 4056 -----	6 757	10.6	2 728	11.1
					Tract 4057 -----	2 286	14.3	1 125	14.2
					Tract 4058 -----	6 913	10.9	2 666	11.6
					Tract 4059 -----	4 259	15.4	1 571	15.4
Total -----	67 666	13.0	27 361	13.0	Tract 4060.01 -----	4 700	17.6	1 780	16.5
Bristol city -----	60 640	13.2	24 989	13.1	Tract 4060.02 -----	5 141	15.3	1 923	15.7
					Tract 4061 -----	3 426	14.0	1 695	14.0
					Tract 4205 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
					REMAINDER OF HARTFORD COUNTY				
LITCHFIELD COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 4101 -----	7 026	11.6	2 372	11.6
					Tract 4621.02 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
					LITCHFIELD COUNTY				
					Tract 4253 -----	3 863	13.4	1 489	13.3
Total -----	11 822	13.2	4 556	13.5	Tract 4254 -----	4 587	12.3	1 620	12.7
					Tract 4255 -----	3 372	14.2	1 447	14.7

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

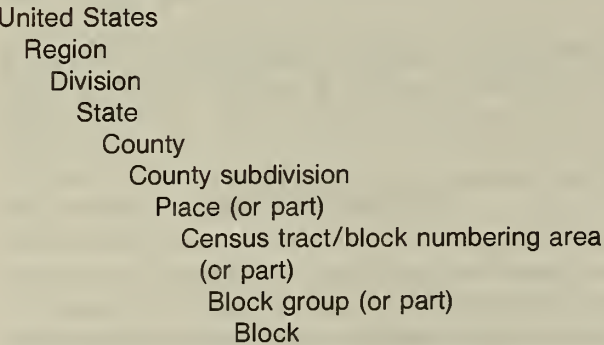
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

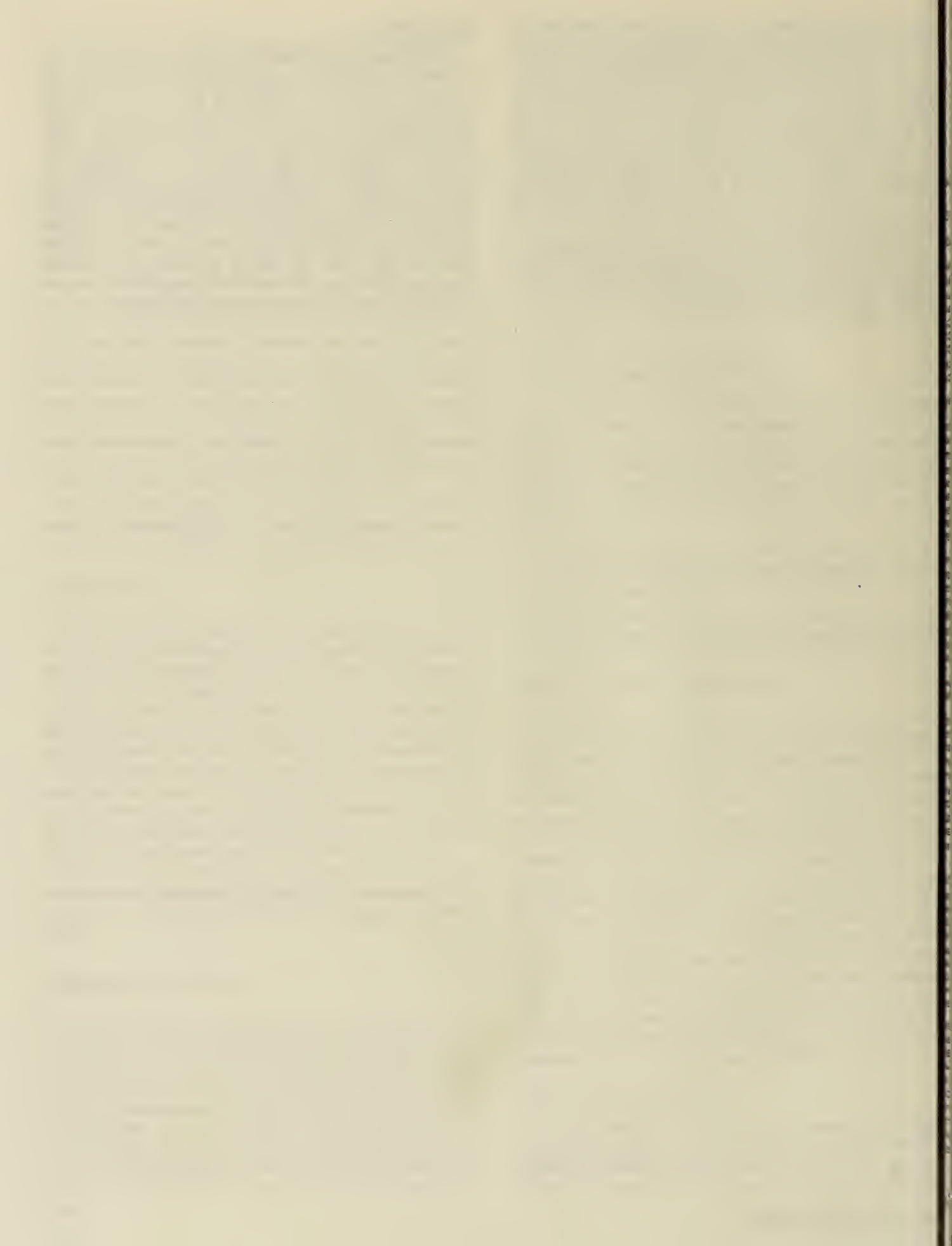
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons..	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter	
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY		103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE		107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	109	\$1,000 or more
		110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
		111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

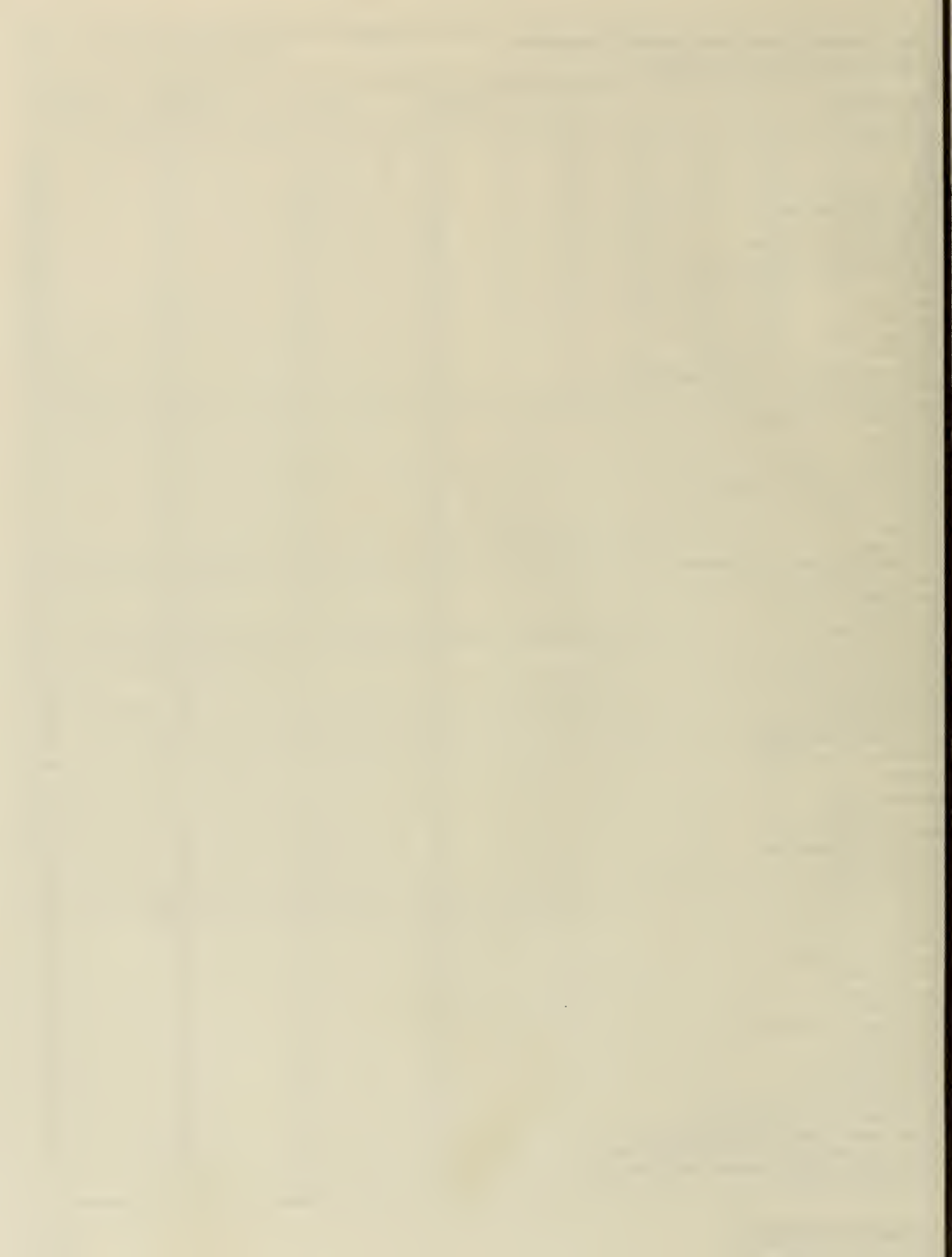
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.6
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

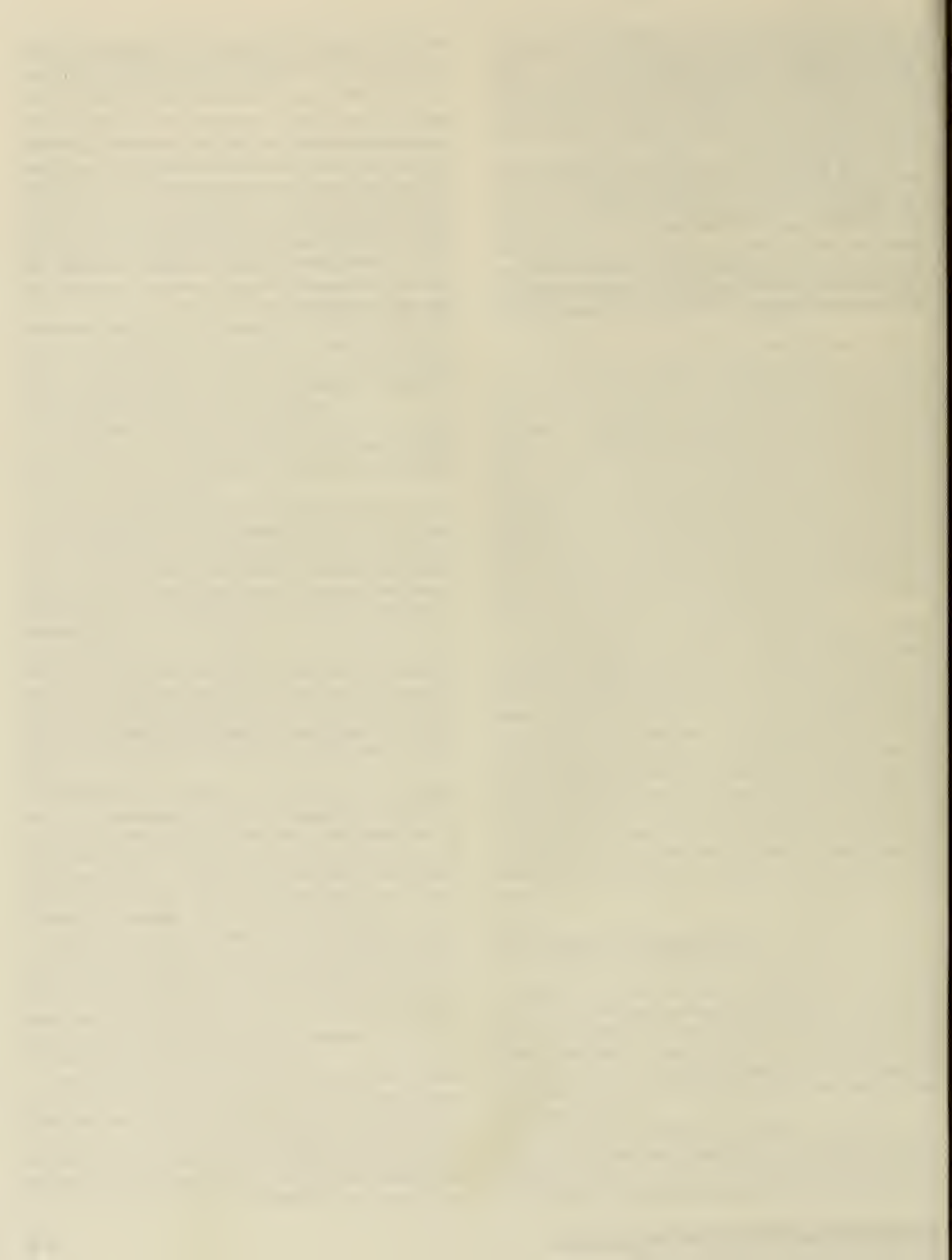
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere
	<input type="radio"/> Complete after	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV			☐ TC ☐ RE ☐ ED	☐ QA ☐ I/T ☐ EN
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		JIC 1
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.		JIC 2
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, stream, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
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6
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4
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2
1
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9
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1
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PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</p> <p>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</p> <p>(See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States Military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during —</p> <p>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 or more</p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own household, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p> <p>d. County</p> <p>_____</p> <p>e. State</p> <p>_____</p> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <p>_____</p>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

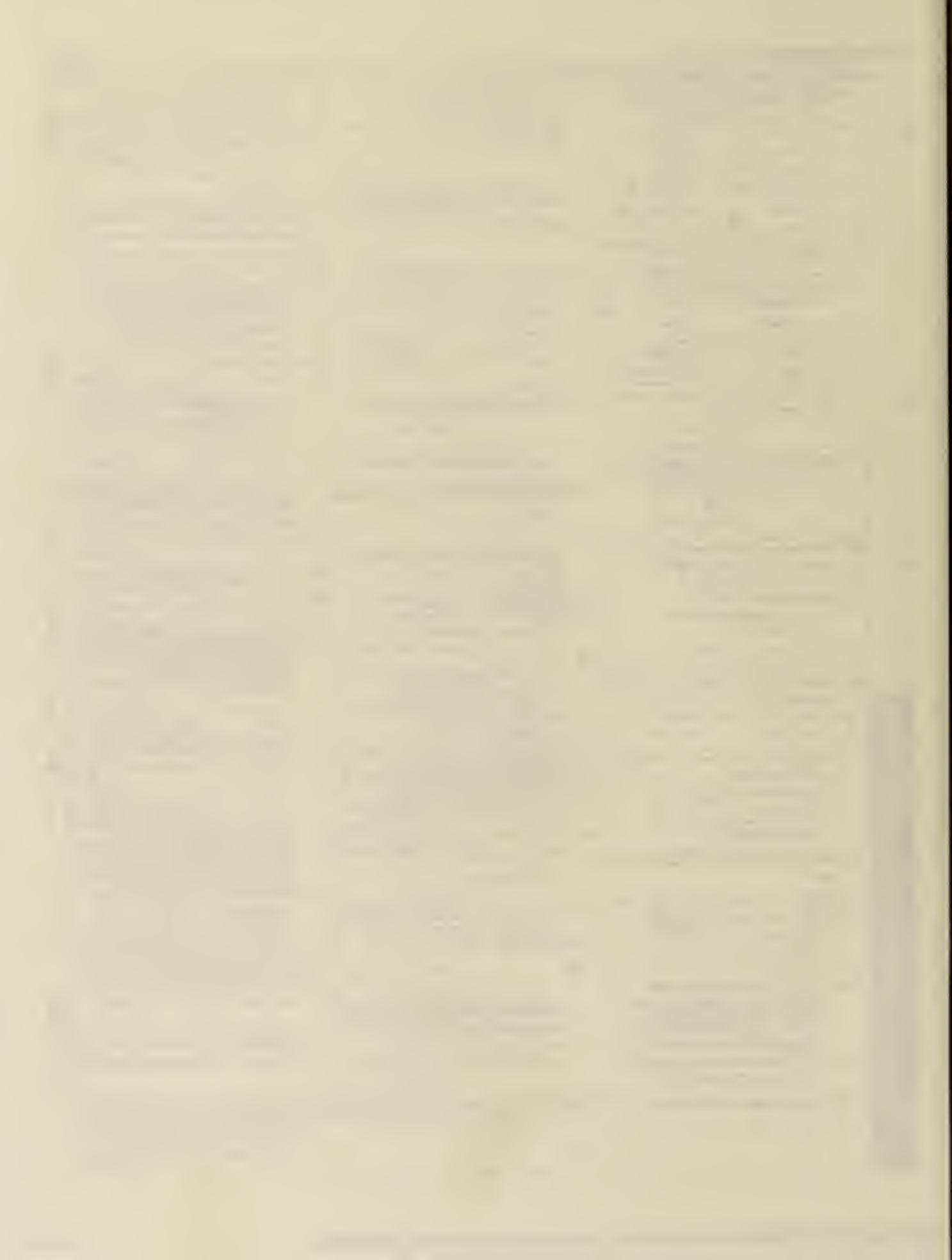
h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

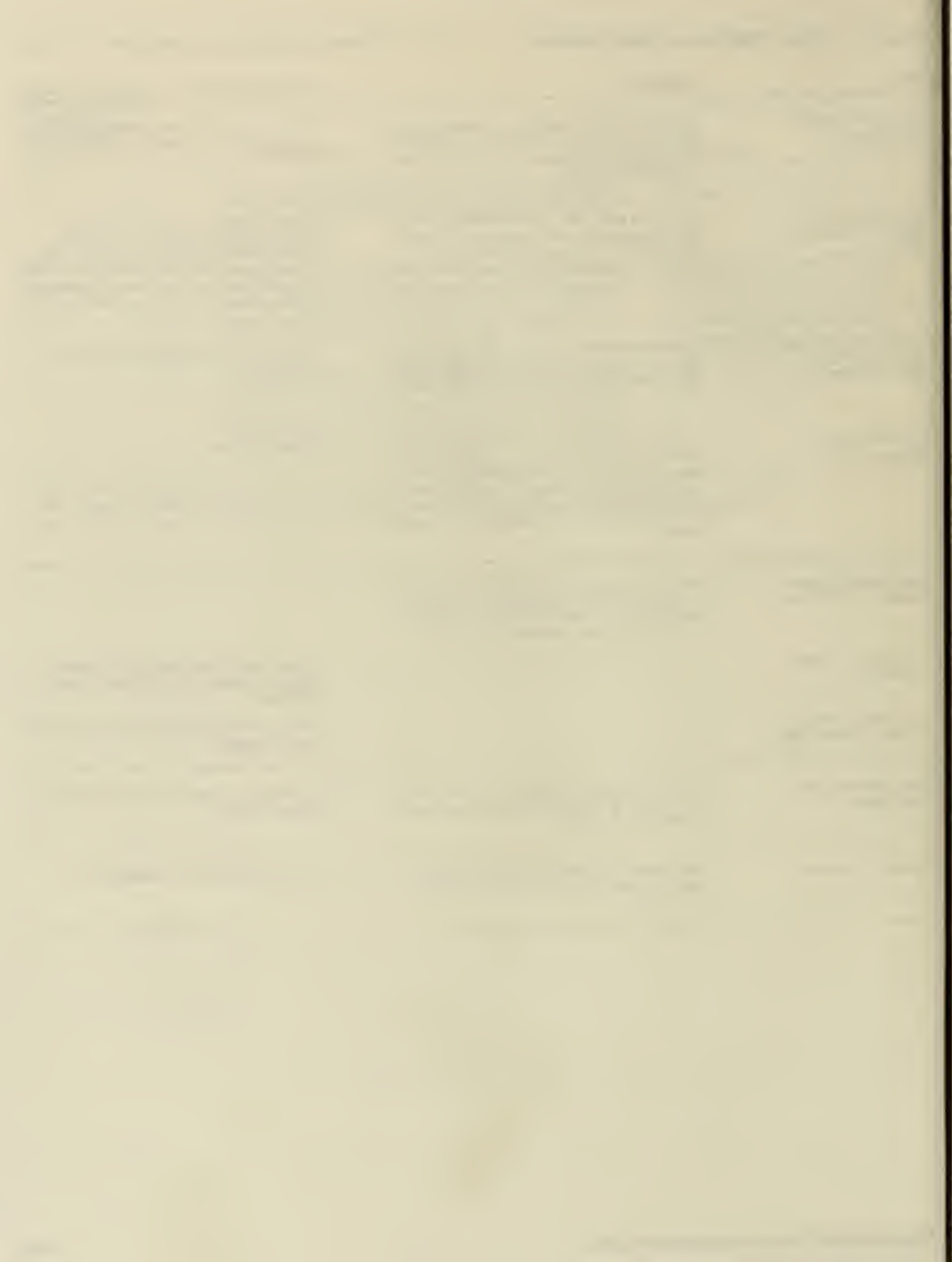
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	<p>County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p> <p>MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p>
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01021353 9